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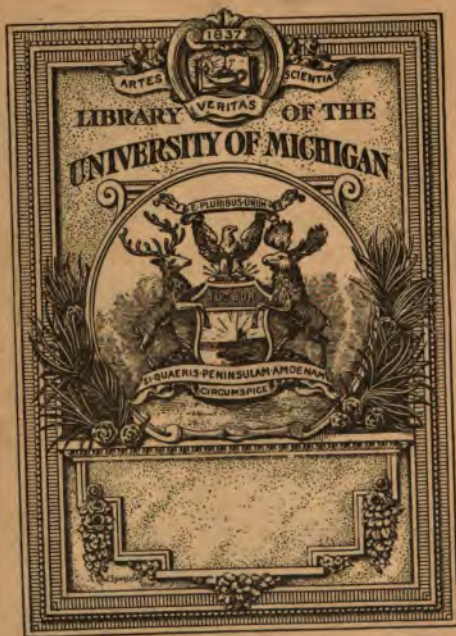
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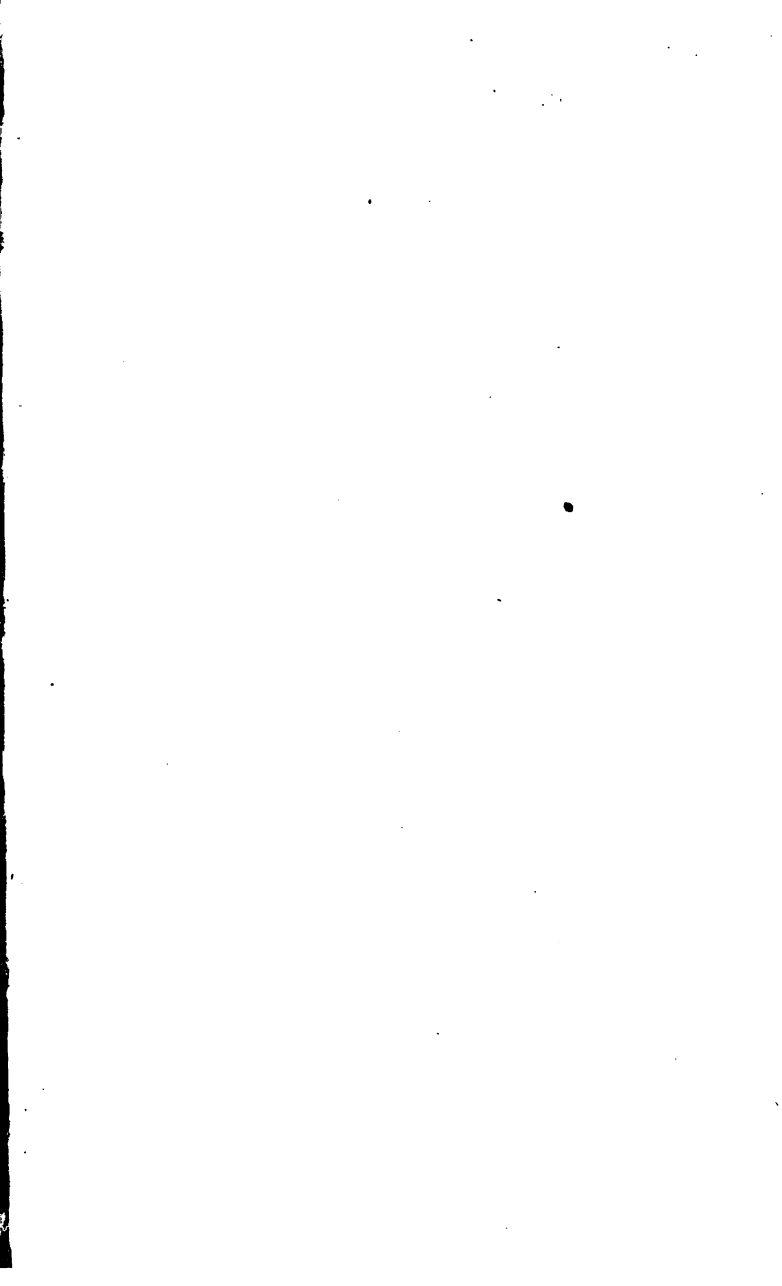
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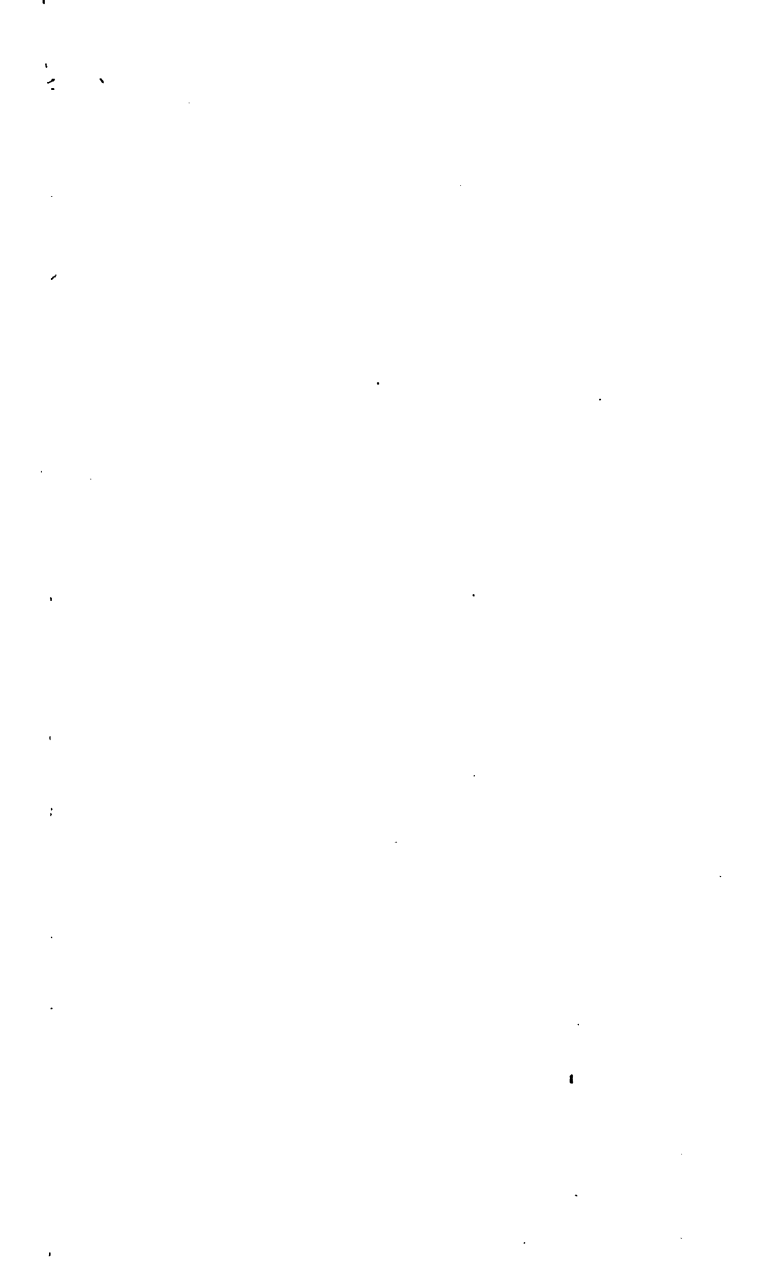


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A

GLOSSARY

OF



PROVINCIAL WORDS

USED IN

HEREFORDSHIRE

AND SOME OF THE

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

By G. Bennett Lewis

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE following Glossary is intended to exhibit a collection of the provincial words and expressions used in Herefordshire and some of the contiguous counties.

The only collection of the provincialisms of Herefordshire which has been hitherto made is that inserted in Duncumb's topographical work on the county. As this list is meager and imperfect, and it is contained in a scarce and expensive book, seemed worth while to form a new collection, and to print it separately.

In order that the nature of the following Glossary may be understood, it will be convenient first to define the classes of words which are included in it; and secondly, to state the extent of country which it comprehends.

A provincial word seems properly to mean a word which is not actually used in the written or spoken language of educated persons, but which is current in the familiar language of the inhabitants of some district.

A provincial word, as so defined, may belong to any one of the four following classes:—

1. Words used by classical writers, but now obsolete. Examples of this class are furnished by the words *Cantle*, *Mirky*, *Pleach*, in the following Glossary.

2. Words not obsolete, but used only in poetry, or as technical terms. See *Craven*, *Dank*, and *To Oust*, in the following Glossary.

3. Words which are not known to have ever been used in the language of educated persons. Such are, for example, the words *Dar*, *Gorm*, *Niscal*, in the following Glossary.

4. Words substantially the same as words current in the language of educated persons, but modified in form. In some cases, the provincial form is more ancient than the literary form; as the preterits collected at the end of the following Glossary. In some cases, there is a variety of forms without any indication by which the greater or less antiquity of either can be determined: see the words *Keech*, *Pank*, *Queek*, in the Glossary. In other cases, the provincial form is a corruption of the literary form, arising from ignorance: as *Atomy*, and *Rusty*, in the Glossary.

The following Glossary is intended to comprise all words, coming within any of the classes just described,

which are current in Herefordshire and parts of some of the adjoining counties. Many, if not most, of the provincial words current in Herefordshire are (as will appear from the references in the Glossary) current as provincialisms in other parts of England. This is likewise true of many words included in other provincial glossaries. Indeed, few provincial words are confined to any one locality. "In collections of this kind (Mr. Hunter remarks, in the preface to his *Hallamshire Glossary*), it is not to be expected that the words are all peculiar to the district in which they are gathered; or, indeed, that there will be many which are found there and not in other parts of the kingdom. A pastoral and agricultural region will preserve more of the terms which belong to husbandry: more of the ancient terms of art will be found in a manufacturing district. Peculiarities in local circumstances, in the structure of habitations, in the nature of the food, in the amusements of the people, may, in a few instances, have occasioned the preservation of words in some narrow district, and in that alone; but the great mass of archaical words in any particular district will, of course, be the same with those of any other district, since they are relics of a language once common to the whole of England, superseded by that new language which custom has gradually introduced," p. 26.

Nevertheless, it appears that, from the accidents of tradition, the use of some provincial words is confined within very narrow limits, though they may perhaps be known in other and distant parts of the country. Hence it is difficult to make a complete list of the provincial words current over an extensive district; and although the following Glossary was compiled with the assistance of gentlemen resident in various parts of Herefordshire, it is not impossible that some peculiar words may have escaped the notice of all the contributors. The determination of the meaning of provincial words is likewise, in many cases, liable to doubt; since it is difficult by conversation alone, and that with illiterate persons, to obtain an induction sufficiently wide for fixing the precise import of a word.

The words included in the following Glossary are generally current in Herefordshire, and in parts of the contiguous counties of Brecknock, Radnor, Monmouth, and Gloucester. The Gloucestershire words entered in the following Glossary were collected by a gentleman whose residence is not far from Gloucester; many of these words are marked in the Glossary as being peculiar to the latter county, and as not being current in Herefordshire. From an examination of these words, as well as of the short list of agricultural provincialisms used in the vale of Gloucester, which

is given in Marshall's Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 323—32, it would seem that the dialect of Gloucestershire approaches more to that of Somersetshire than to that of Herefordshire. The provincial words used in the Midland counties, which are collected by the same writer in his Rural Economy of the Midland Counties, vol. ii. p. 433—45, agree more closely with the Herefordshire dialect; but no copious provincial Glossary, for any of the midland counties (as Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, or Leicestershire) has hitherto been published.

A writer in the Quarterly Review has divided the provincial dialects of England in the following manner:—"1. Southern or standard English, which in the fourteenth century was perhaps best spoken in Kent and Surrey by the body of the inhabitants. 2. Western English, of which traces may be found from Hampshire to Devonshire, and northward as far as the Avon. 3. Mercian, vestiges of which appear in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and South and West Derbyshire, becoming distinctly marked in Cheshire, and still more so in South Lancashire. 4. Anglian, of which there are three subdivisions: the East Anglian of Norfolk and Suffolk; the Middle Anglian of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and East Derbyshire; and the North Anglian of the West Riding of York-

shire, spoken most purely in the mountainous parts of the district of Craven. 5. Northumbrian.”— (Vol. 55. p. 354.) It does not, however, appear from this division, to which branch the writer would refer the Herefordshire dialect: nor does this dialect bear a striking affinity to any of the dialects exhibited in the Glossaries, of which a list is subjoined to this preface.*

It may be observed that the Herefordshire dialect is not so remote from the literary language, and does not contain so many provincial expressions, as some other local dialects; for example, the Lancashire and Exmoor dialects, as exemplified in *Tim Bobbin* and the *Exmoor Dialogues*.

It may be, moreover, observed, that the Herefordshire dialect, although spoken on the borders of Wales, and coming in contact with the Welsh language, contains few words borrowed from the Welsh; though it contains more words of Welsh origin than the dialects which are altogether removed from this contact, as, for example, the dialect of Norfolk and Suffolk. The words in the following Glossary, which appear to be of Welsh origin, are *to bag, flannen, gwethall, kevin, mawn, moiled, pant, pill, prill, ross, suck, tare, timsarah, and tump*.

London, October, 1839.

* Herefordshire was a part of the kingdom of Mercia. See Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, Preface, p. xvi.

GLOSSARY.

[NOTE.—The words marked (GL.) are used in Gloucestershire and not in Herefordshire.]

A.

A. *pron.*, he, she, or it. "In Gloucestershire," says Marshall, (Rural Economy of Gloucestershire, vol. i. p. 324,) "an extra pronoun is in use, *ou*; a pronoun of the singular number, analogous with the plural *they*; being applied in a masculine, a feminine, or a neuter sense. Thus, '*ou wull*' expresses either *he* will, *she* will, or *it* wull." In Herefordshire a similar pronoun is in use, but its sound is that of the inarticulate *a*, and is nearly represented by the sound of *ir* or *ur* in *sir*, *bird*, *absurd*, &c.

A. In Gloucestershire, among the middling classes only, *a* is changed into *e*, when the sound is as in *spade*, *gave*, which are pronounced *spede*, *geve*. Among the lower classes it has generally a broader sound, as *spaad*, *gaav*.

To ABIDE, *v.* to bear, to endure. *E. g.* "the weather is so hot, I can't *abide* it."

B

ABLE, *adj.* wealthy. An "able man," means a wealthy man.

ABOOVE, *prep.* above.

ABUNDATION, *s.* abundance, a large number. Corrupted into BUNDATION, in Gloucestershire.

ABUSEFUL, *adj.* abusive.

AFEARD, *adj.* or *part.* afraid. An ancient classical word, still current as a provincialism in many parts of England. See Nares in *To Affear*, Moor and Forby in *Afeard*, Jennings in *Affear*, Craven Glossary in *Afeard* and *Feard*. *Afeard* occurs ten times in Shakspeare, according to Ayscough's Index. *Afered* is used by Chaucer, C. T. 12218. *Troilus and Cressida*, II. 606.

AGAIN, or AGIN, *prep.* over-against, next to, opposite to. It sometimes means "before:" as "I will do it *agin* next Sunday," i. e. "I will do it *before* next Sunday." Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* *Again* is used for *against* in Skelton's *Elegy on Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland*. (Percy, vol. i.)

"Provydent, discrete, circumspect, and wyse,
Tyll the chaunce ran *agyne* him of fortunes duple dyse." st. 20.

See also Boucher's Dictionary in *Again* and *Anent*, and Forby in *Again*.

AIDDLED, *part.* addled. (GL.)

ALL AS IS. "All as is to me is this," *i. e.*, all that I have to say about it, or, all that I observe in it.

ALLABOUT. "To get all about in his head," to become light-headed.

ALL ABOUT IT. "That's all about it:" that is the very point in question.

ALL B'EASE, *adv.* all by ease, *i. e.* quietly, gently, gradually.

ALSO, *prep.* a corruption of *all save*. Thus, "sixpence *also* twopence," meaning, "sixpence all save (or all but) twopence," *i. e.* fourpence.

ANTY TUMP, *s.* ant hill. See **TUMP**.

ANEAoust, NEAous, *adv.* almost, near to. (GL.)

Aneust means about the matter, nearly, in Berkshire, according to Grose.

ANUNT, *prep.* against, over-against. This old word exists in lowland Scotch, and is current in the cognate dialects of Yorkshire and Cheshire. See Jamieson in *Anens*, Craven Glossary in *Anent*, Willan and Wilbraham in *Anenst*, Boucher in *Again* and *Anent*. It is also used in Derbyshire, according to Grose in *Anent*: *over anunt* occurs in Gloucestershire; Grose *in v.*

APRICOCK, *s.* apricot. Also used in Somersetshire; Jennings *in v.* *Apricock* is used by Shakspeare in *Midsummer Night's Dream*, act 3, sc. 1, and *Richard II.*, act 3, sc. 4. It is the more genuine

form; compare the Italian *abricoccolo*, and the Portuguese *albricoque*, from the Arabic word *albarque*: Diez, *Roman. Gràmmat.* vol. ii, p. 229. See Skinner and Junius *in v.* Apricock.

ARC, *s.* a mare's tail cloud, or cirrus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. Probably the same word as *arch*.

To ARG, *v.* to argue. "He would *arg* me that it was so." Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* The latter dialect also has the compound verb, *to downarg*: *ibid.*

To ARGIFY, *v. a.* to signify. Hence "of no argufication," of no importance. The verb *to argufy* is used in the same sense in Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Somersetshire: Craven Glossary, Forby, and Jennings *in v.*

AS. Used instead of the relative pronoun; *e. g.* "The man *as* I seed." "The child *as* was there." So is similarly used in German:—

"Von allen *so* da kamen."

Bürger's Lenore.

See Grimm D. G. vol. iii. p. 197. Tooke, vol. i. p. 257.

ASIDEN, *adv.* on one side.

ASKEL, *s.* a newt, from *ask* or *esk*. The origin of the word is explained in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. lv. p. 374.

ASP, *s.* the aspen tree. *Asp* is the proper form of the substantive; *aspen* is an adjectival form. See Bosworth in *Æps*, *Æsp*, and *Æspen*, and Johnson in *Aspen*; compare below in **ELMEN**. The form *aspen* appears to have been preferred to *asp*, in order to avoid confusion with the species of serpent called *asp*.

ATCHÖRN, *s.* acorn. "To atchörn," to gather acorns. Also used in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

ATER, *prep.* after. Also used in Somersetshire and Norfolk: Jennings and Boucher *in v.*

ATOMY, *s.* (also pronounced *otomy*), a skeleton. This old corruption of *anatomy* is also used in other parts of England: see Nares and Boucher in *Atomy*, Moor and Jennings in *Nottomy*. The corruption has arisen from a confusion of the indefinite article with the first syllable of the succeeding word. Instead of saying *an anatomy*, illiterate persons said *an atomy*. Many similar corruptions have taken place in our own and other languages. Thus *a nadder* has become *an adder*; *a nawl*, *an awl*; *a napron*, *an apron*; *a nide* of pheasants, *an eye* of pheasants. So, being *an adept* at anything has been corrupted into being *a dab* at anything, and *an abettor* into *a butty*. In like manner, *number* has in some dialects been corrupted into *umber*, (Grose *in v.*) and *nettle* into *ettle*, (See **ETTLES**.) See also

Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer in Nale, and Boucher's Dictionary in An. In Italian, *una apēcchia* has become *una pecchia*; *una aguglia*, *una guglia*; *l' Alamagna*, *la Magna*, and *l' anatomia*, *la notomia*. On the other hand, *l' onza*, *l' ordura*, have become *la lonza*, *la lordura*. In French, *m'amie* has become *ma mie*, and *l' Apouille*, *la Pouille*; whilst *l'oisir* has become *le loisir*, and *l'endemain* has become *le lendemain*, (like the *tother* in English.)

AUDACIOUS, *adj.* not shy, insolent.

AUL, or ORL, *s.* an alder. *Alor*, *alr*, A.S. Pronounced *aller* in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Palmer and Jennings *in v.* The following are proverbial lines:—

"When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye."

In Yorkshire and Derbyshire, an alder is called an *owler*: Grose and Hunter *in v.*

AULEN, *adj.* of alder, as "the aulen coppice," "an aulen pole." Compare ELMEN.

To AWHILE, *v. n.* Used only in the expression, "I can't awhile," I can't wait, I have no time, that is, probably, "I can't *have* while."

To AX, *v. a.* to ask. This old form of the word (see Nares *in v.*) seems to be current as a provincialism in most parts of England. It occurs in the Craven Glossary, Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary,

Moor's Suffolk Words, Forby's East-Anglian Vocabulary, Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, and Palmer's Devonshire Glossary. It is also Scotch: see Jamieson *in v.* Compare Boucher *in v.*

B.

BACKSIDE, *s.* the back; as, the *backside* of the wood, the house, &c. *E. g.* "Did you see maister?"

"No: he went out at the *backside* now just."

BAD, *adj.* "Bad to do in the world," is opposed to "well to do in the world." Poor, in straitened circumstances.

To BAG, *v. q.* to bag peas is to cut them with a hook, resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle long enough to admit of both hands being applied to it. This expression is used in a nearly similar sense in Gloucestershire, and also according to Boucher, in Shropshire. Boucher says, "I suspect the people of these counties borrowed this term (bagging hook) from their neighbours the Welsh; adding to *bach* a hook, the English of it."

BAIT, *s.* a meal taken by a labourer in the middle of the day.

BALD-RIB, *s.* spare-rib. Also used in Gloucestershire. It is spelt *balltrib* in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary.

BANKY, *adj.* "a banky piece," a field with banks in it.

BANÑUT-TREE, *s.* a walnut-tree bearing small fruit.

This word is stated by Jennings, p. 10, to be also used in the northern parts of Somersetshire. In Grose's Glossary, the expression "bannet-tree" for walnut-tree is stated to be used in Gloucestershire.

BARM, *s.* yeast, from *beorma*, A.S. A word used in other parts of the country. See Boucher *in v.* It is pronounced *burm* in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

BASH, *s.* 1. the mass of the roots of a tree before they separate. In Grose's Glossary, "bashy" is stated to be a north-country word for "fat, swelled." In Norfolk, according to Forby, "to cut a bosh, is something stronger than the more usual expression to 'cut a dash;' something more showy and expensive." Forby states that *bosen out* is rendered by *tumidus* in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*; and he compares the French *bosse*. See also Grose in Bosh. The word *swell* is similarly used in modern slang language: Compare the description of the approach of Dalila, in *Samson Agonistes*, v. 710. 2. *Bash* is also used to signify the front of a bull's or pig's head. *Pash* is a ludicrous term for the head in Scotch: Jamieson *in v.* *Bash* in this sense appears to be derived from to *bash* or *pash*, to strike, or push: see Todd's Johnson, Forby and

Crav. Glossary, in Pash, and Jamieson in Bash.
The word pash occurs in this sense in Winter's
Tale:—

Leontes. How now, you wanton calf?

Art thou my calf?—

Mumillius. Yes, if you will, my Lord.

Leont. Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots
that I have,

To be full like me.—*Act 1. sc. 2.*

Which passage is correctly explained by Malone
thus: "You tell me that you are like me; that you
are my calf. I am the horned bull; thou wantest
the rough head and the horns of that animal, com-
pletely to resemble your father." A mad-brained
boy is called a *mad pash* in Cheshire (see Grose
in Pash); which, as Henley remarks on the
passage in Winter's Tale, is designed to characterize
him from the wantonness of a calf that blunders
on, and runs his head against anything.

BAT, *s.* a wooden tool used for battering or beating
clods of earth.

To BAT, *v. a.* to strike with a bat.

BATH, *s.* a sow.

BEETHY, *adj.* soft, sticky, contrary to crisp, overripe.

It is also said of a person in a slight perspiration.
Grose in *v.* states that underdone meat is so called
in Herefordshire; but this sense is not known

at present. In Boucher's Glossary, to *beath* is explained to mean "to dry by exposure to the fire." To *bathe* is used by Chaucer, C. T. 15273, as equivalent to *bask*. From these uses it may be inferred that *beethy* means such a degree of moisture as is created in a porous substance by imperfect exposure to heat, sufficient to cause the steam to pervade it, but not to drive it off entirely.

To **BELLRAG**, *v.* to scold in a clamorous manner.

"To ballerag" has the same meaning in the West Riding of Yorkshire; "to bullyrag" in Norfolk; "to ballirag" in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Willan, Forby, Palmer, and Jennings, *in vv.* "To rag" is used in the North in the same sense: Grose *in v.* Comp. Crav. Gl. in Bullyrag.

To **BELLOCK**, *v.* to bawl, to bellow. A cow which has lost her calf. *bellocks*. Formed, as well as *bellow*, from *bellan*, A. S. To *bullock* is used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

BENT, *s.* the seed-stalk of grass. Hence the popular distich:

Pigeons never do know woe,
But when they do a benting go.

That is, pigeons are never in want of food except at times when they are reduced to the necessity of living on the seeds of the grass, which ripen before the crops of grain. In Jennings's Somersetshire

Glossary, "bennet" is "long coarse grass," and "bennety, abounding in bennets." In the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary, *bent grass* is explained to be long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. See also Crav. Gl. and Forby *in v.* *Bent* is used in the old ballad of Chevy Chace,—

" Bomen bickarte upon the *bent*,
With their broad aras cleare."

Stanza 5.

and in the ballad of Sir Cauline, Part 1, st. 20, (Percy, vol. i.)

" Then a lightsome bugle heard he blow
Over the *bents* so brown."

It is remarkable that the word *bent*, as used in the old ballad of Chevy Chace, to signify grass or field generally, was mistaken by the author of the modern ballad to mean *inclination* of the mind. See Percy's Introduction to the modern ballad, vol. ii.

See further Boucher's Glossary *in v.* *Bent* is also Scotch, and is used by W. Scott; *e. g.* in Thomas the Rhymer, Part 3.

" But footsteps light across the *bent*
The warrior's ears assail."

Bent is so called, because the seed-stalk of grass *bends*

with the wind. In Chaucer, *bent* signifies the bending or declivity of a hill, Tyrwhitt *in v.*

BESSY, *s.* "Don't be a bessy," said to a man who interferes with a woman's affairs or business. (Forest of Dean.)

BESOM, *s.* a birch broom. (In common use.) It is never applied to a hair broom. Used in other parts of the country; Grose in Beesom and Besom.

To BETT, *v. a.* to pare the greensward with a breast-plough, or *betting-iron*, usually with a view to its being burnt, and the ashes spread for manure. The sod when so pared is called "the betting:" thus "setting up the betting," "putting fire to the betting." The same process is known in Devonshire and other parts of England by the name of "beat," or "burning-beat," or "beat-burning," according to Boucher in Beate burning, and Palmer in Beat.

To "bete fires" is used in Chaucer for to prepare fires, C. T. 2255. 2294. In C. T. 3925, "to bete" means to mend; and in another place to "bete sorwe" is to heal sorrow. The original sense of the word seems to be that of *mending* or *setting to rights*; connected with *bet*, *bette*, (Chaucer, C. T. 7583,) and *better*. It may tend to confirm the notion that this is the original meaning of *bete*, if we consider that "bette," *adj.*, meant fertile

in old English. "Let the soil be as fertile and *bette* as any would wish," quotation from Holinshed in note to Southey's *Life of Wesley*, ii. p. 594. Now on looking to "till" we find the general sense of preparing, setting in order, narrowed to the agricultural meaning; and so it may have been with *bete*, *bette*, and *bett*.

BETTER, *adv.* more numerous. As, "better nor ten."

See Craven Glossary, *in v.*

To BEWRAY, *v.* to defile with ordure. "The birds *bewray* the church." It is used by old writers in the sense of discover or betray: see Junius, Nares, and Tyrwhitt *in v.*

BILBERRY, *s.* a small black bogberry, the wortleberry.

BLACK POLES, poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood.

BLOB, *s.* a blister. *Bleb* and *blob* occur in the Craven Glossary, with the sense of a bubble or blister. *Blob* is also Scotch; see Jamieson in *Bleib* and *'Blob*. In Suffolk, *blob*, according to Moor; signifies "a blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A parrot's tongue is said to be *blob-indid*, or to have a *blob end*. A person who, by biting his or her nails, has injured the shape of the fingers, would be called *blob-fingered*," p. 85. See also Forby *in v.* The word *blob* is etymologically connected with the Latin

- bulbus*, and other numerous words belonging to the same root, in which the idea of *roundness* predominates. See the *Philological Museum*, vol. i. p. 405, *sqq.*
- BODY**, *s.* Used as a term of commiseration, to denote deficiency. As "A poor simple *body*." "I never seed such a poor helpless body in my life; she canna do nothing."
- BODY-HORSE**, *s.* the second horse of a team of four.
e. g. "Smiler was *in the body* yesterday." (GL.)
- BOGIE**, *s.* a ghost. Not peculiar to Herefordshire.
See JUNIUS in *Bogie* and below in *BUGABO*.
- BOLTING**, *s.* A "bolting of straw" is a quantity of straw tied up into a bundle or small truss. When straw is sold by the weight, each bolting ought to weigh 14 lbs.; but boltings of straw are often bought and paid for according to their apparent size. The word is also used in Gloucestershire. It is probably derived from the peculiar mode in which the band of straw is fastened down, and, as it were *belted*, for the purpose of holding the truss together. See *THRAVE*. *Pease-bolt* is used for pease-straw in Essex: Grose *in v.*
- To BOODGE**, *v. a.* to stuff bushes into a hedge. Probably a variety of *to push*.
- Boosy**, *n. s.* the manger of a cattle-stall. From *Bosig* or *bosg*, A. S. Bosworth *in v.* *Boose* is ex-

plained by Johnson to mean "a stall for a cow or an ox," but he gives no example of it in any writer. It is used in Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, and in Yorkshire, according to the Craven Glossary, and Hunter's Appendix, p. 119. See Junius in Boose.

BOTTLE, n. s. Sometimes used in the same sense as costrel, which see.

To be BOUND, v. to be sure. "He is bound to be there," he is sure to be there. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To Box, v. n. to strike, as a gun which recoils. The word *box* signifies a blow; in the expression, "Box on the ear." It has the same sense in Chaucer: *Tyrwhitt in v.*

BRAD, n. s. a nail with a small head: This word is used in Cheshire: see Wilbraham *in v.* Grose says, "Brod, a kind of nail, called brads in the south." This word, though it occurs in other provincial glossaries, seems to be generally used, and is inserted in Johnson's Dictionary.

BRAGS, s. "To make his brags" is to brag, to boast, to threaten to do great things, in a presumptuous and confident manner; as, "He made his brags as he would do for 'em all if he met them at the fair."

BRASS, s. copper coins. "I paid him eleven pence:

sixpence silver, and five pennyworth of *brass*."

Also used in the northern counties: Grose, Crav. Gl., and Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary *in v*.

To BREVET ABOUT, *v.* to beat about the fields in search of something. (GL.)

BREVEETING, *adj.* gadding about. (Forest of Dean.)

BROUSE, *s.* (pronounced like *house*), cut brushwood, the smaller ends of bushes. As, "I did na take the faggots; it was only some bits of *browse* anunt the stack." Also used in Gloucestershire.

BUCKING, *n. s.* the mode of washing so called. This old word appears to be derived from *buc*, A. S., a bowl or tub, from which *bucket* is formed: see Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary *in v*. *Bucato* in Italian, and *bué* in old French, signify washing.

BUD-BIRD, *s.* a bullfinch.

To BUFF, *v. n.* to stammer: whence "a buffer," a stammerer. This appears to be an imitative word, like *hiss*, *growl*, *murmur*, *buzz*, &c.

To play the BUGAN. To play the devil. *Bug* occurs as well as *bugbear* in old writers: Johnson *in v*. It is said to be derived from the Welsh *bwg*, a hobgoblin. See Jamieson in Boggarde and Boggill.

BUGABO, *s.* a bugbear, a ghost. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To BUNT, *v. a.* (pronounced *boont*) to push with the head. A sucking calf, lamb, or colt, which strikes the udder with its nose, is said to bunt. The word is also used in Gloucestershire in this sense. Slightly modified from the word *pun*, which see. In Somersetshire "to bunt" means to bolt, or separate the flour from the bran: Jennings *in v.* "To bult" is used for to bolt in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*

BUR, *s.* 1. The sweetbread, or pancreas, of a calf. This word is also used in this sense in Cheshire and Derbyshire: Wilbraham and Grose *in v.* 2. A tree cropped to produce poles. A "bur-oak" is a pollard oak. The latter sense is probably derived from a pollard tree having a round bristly look, instead of having spreading branches. A "bur-tree" means an elder tree in the north: Grose *in v.*

BURROUGH, or **BURROW**, *s.* the lee, the side sheltered from the wind. "Burrow hurdles" are wattled hurdles which the wind cannot easily blow through. (GL.) See Div. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 186.

BURSTED, or **BUSTED**, the preterit of to burst. *e. g.* "It *burst*ed open the door." Also used in Gloucestershire.

BURYING, *s.* a funeral. 'To fetch a burying' is to accompany the corpse. Pronounced *berring* in

Yorkshire: Mr. Hunter doubts whether the word be not rather derived from *bear* than *bury*. The conjecture seems probable: see Boucher in Beoryng.

BUSTLE, *s.* a scolding bout. Thus, "to get into a *bustle* about a thing" signifies to get into a scolding about it.

BUTT, *s.* the lower part of the stem of a timber-tree. Also used in Somersetshire.

BUTTY, *s.* an assistant, comrade, helpmate, partner. Also used in Gloucestershire. Corrupted from *abettor*. See **ATOMY**.

BY YOUR LEAVE, or BY'R LEAVE. An expression of civility used by an inferior to a superior, in the act of causing him some slight inconvenience. It is nearly equivalent to *pardon* and *scusi*, as used in French and Italian.

BYTACK, *s.* a farm taken by the bye, in addition to another farm, and on which the tenant does not reside; *e. g.* "Them bytacks be the ruin of the country." Compare **TACK**.

C.

CANDLING, *adj.* false, insincere, cajoling with a view of buying anything below its value. Very often applied to butchers, but always in a bad sense:

thus, "a little *caddling* butcher." "Don't be *caddling* so long about it." "I don't bid *caddling*, I bid fair." (GL.) *Scaddie* means thievish, rapacious, in Kent, according to Grose in v.

CADGER, *s.* an itinerant dealer whose wares are carried in a small cart.

CAG, *s.* the stump of a branch protruding from the tree, the stump of a broken tooth. Compare

SNAG.

TO CANT, *v.* to backbite, without reference to religious hypocrisy.

CANTLE, *s.* a piece, a fragment (in common use);

e. g. "a cantle of bread" means a corner off a loaf;

"a cantle of a field," a small piece of a field. The word is used by Chaucer, C. T. 3010.

"Of no partie ne *cantel* of a thing."

And by Shakspeare, 1. Hen. IV. act 3, sc. 1.

"See how this river comes me cranking in,

And cuts me, from the best of all my land,

A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out."

Antony and Cleopatra, act 3, sc. 8.

"The greater *cantle* of the world is lost

With very ignorance."

"See Nares in Cantle, Grose and Moor in Cant,

and the Craven Glossary in Cant and Canting.

The word *kante* or *kant*, for edge or corner, occurs

in nearly all the Teutonic languages. See Meidinger's Compar. Dictionary, p. 193.

CANDLE OF THE EYE, *s.* pupil of the eye. In Norfolk and Suffolk the pupil of the eye is called the "bird of the eye;" Grose and Forby *in v.*, in which expression "bird" means damsel, or girl, (see Jamieson *in v.*) and is equivalent to *κόρη* in Greek and *pupilla* in Latin. The name is derived from the diminished image of himself which the beholder sees in the eye of the person whom he addresses. See Boucher in "Bird of the eye."

CARLOCK, *s.* the weed charlock.

CAUVE, *s.* calf.

CHAR, or **CHER**, *s.* a job. "To do a char (or chair) for a friend," is to do a job for a friend. "That's a good cher," that is a good job; expressive of approbation. Also used in Gloucestershire. See Nares in Chare. In Devonshire and Somersetshire this word is pronounced *choor*. See Jennings in Choor, Palmer in Chures. See Tooke's Div. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 192.

CHARKS, *s.* charcoal.

To CHARK, *v.* to make charcoal, to char.

A CHARKER, *s.* one who makes charcoal.

To CHASTISE, *v.* to question closely, particularly as to some mischief done. A similar confusion of examination and punishment occurs in the line of

Virgil, "Castigatque, auditque dolos, subigitque fateri." *Æn.* vi.

CHATS, *s.* dead sticks. According to Grose's Glossary, "chat" means "a small twig" in Derbyshire; "chats" means "keys of trees, as ash-chats, sycamore-chats," in the northern counties; and "chat-locks" means "refuse wood, left in making fag-gots," in Gloucestershire. According to the present usage in Gloucestershire, the chips which fly from the axe when a tree is cut down are called *chats*; what the carpenter cuts off, *chips*. "Chats" is explained to mean spray-wood in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary. According to the Craven Glossary, "chatts" are "the capsules of the ash, sycamore, &c., called also *keys*." According to Moor's Suffolk Words, "chates," or "chaitts," are "broken victuals; the remnants of turnips or other food left by fattening sheep, &c., to which leaner or more hungry stock is turned in, to *pick up the chaitts*, or orts." "Chats," or "chatter bushes," are explained by Moor to be "protruding bushes of blackthorn, &c., running into a field from the fence; or the lower straggling branches of a tree, which we otherwise call *sprawls*." Forby, *in v.*, says that *chaitts* is the

same word as *chits*, whence the diminutive *chitterlings*. In German, *katze* has the sense of a bundle or bunch; and it also signifies the *keys* of a tree. See Adelung in *Katze*, No. 5. The English word *catkins* is a cognate form.

CHAWM, *s.* a crack in the ground caused by dry weather. Corrupted from *chasm*. (GL.)

CHEESE, *s.* Cider hairs filled with must and piled in readiness to be pressed. A various form of *case*. It may be observed that the Italian *formaggio* is derived from *forma*, in the sense of a *case*, *i. e.* the case in which the cheese is pressed.

CHILVER, *s.* an ewe lamb. (GL.) Grose explains it to mean "the mutton of a maiden sheep."

CHIMBLEY, *s.* chimney. This pronunciation of the word is mentioned in the Craven Glossary, in Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary, in Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, and in Forby's East Anglian Vocabulary. It is also usual in Gloucestershire. The insertion of *b* after *m* occurs likewise in *homber* and *sumber* in this glossary: see further, Lewis's Essay on the Romance Languages, p. 79, and Donaldson's New Cratylus, p. 292. Sometimes the provincial dialect omits the *b* after *m*: thus the Somersetshire dialect has *timmer* for *timber* (*Zimmer*, German), and

the Somersetshire and Devonshire dialects have *emmers* and *yummers* for *embers*: Jennings and Palmer *in v.* Compare Boucher in Aymers.

CHUMP, *s.* a log of wood for burning. The thick end of a sirloin of beef is called the 'chump end.' This word is also used in Gloucestershire and in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

CHURN, *s.* a churn.

To CLAM, *v. a.* 1. to clog up, 2. to starve. In Gloucestershire "to clam" means to stick or adhere, as clay or the like, so as to hinder work. If clay or earth sticks to the spade, so that a man cannot dig, he is said to be "clammed up." This old word (Nares in Clem) is still current in the north of England. See Willan in Clam, Craven Glossary in Clam and Clammed, and Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary in Clem. In Suffolk the word is stated to be nearly obsolete; see Moor in Clammd. But see Forby *in v.* It does not occur in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary; and in Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, "to clum" or "clam" is explained, "to rumple or soil by handling, from clumian, Sax., to daub, foul, or besmear." From "to clam," in the sense of "to stick," is derived the adjective *clammy*.

CLEA, *s.* claw. Each division of the hoof of an ox or other cloven-footed animal is called a *clea*. This

form is used in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Norfolk : Craven Glossary, Wilbraham and Forby *in v.*

CLEACHING NET, *s.* a bag-net, attached to a semi-circular hoop having a transverse piece, to the centre of which a pole is fixed. The net is put gently into the stream, and drawn towards the bank when the river is in flood, and the fish draw to the sides. Called a *clinging-net* in Gloucestershire.

To CLEACH, *v.* to use a cleaching net.

COCKSHUT, *s.* a contrivance for catching woodcocks in an open glade or drive in a wood, by means of a suspended net. In some places, *cockshut*, from an appellative, has become a proper name, the meaning being extinct.

To COLLOGUE, *v. n.* to converse together (used in a bad sense). See Nares, Hunter, Craven Glossary, Forby, Moor, and Jennings, *in v.*

COLLY, *adj.* dirty, smutty, from *coal*. See Nares in Colly and To Colly, Wilbraham's Cheshire Gloss. in Collog. Steevens on "Othello," act 2, sc. 3, ("Passion having my best judgment collied,") states that the word *colly* was used in the midland counties in his time. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, *colley* means the black or soot from a kettle. In Somersetshire, a *colley*, according to Jennings, means a blackbird.

To COME, *v.* applied to the increase of a river in flood, as "Wye's a coming."

COME BY NOW, used as an exclamation for "get out of the way."

To COME DOWN UPON, *v.* to reprove, to chide. The same as to "get over."

COMICAL, *adj.* ill-tempered. See **STICK**.

OUT OF THE COMMON, out of the common way.

To CONCEIT, *v.* and **CONCEIT**, *s.* (sometimes pronounced *consate*.) To suppose, a notion, as "I *conceited* it was so;" "I had no *conceit* of it."

To CONCERN WITH, *v. n.* to meddle with.

COP, *s.* The "cop of a ridge" is the summit of a ridge in a ploughed field; compare *reen*. *Cop* signifies a top or summit in Welsh; but the word occurs in all the Teutonic languages, and it is doubtful whether its use in Herefordshire was derived from the Welsh. See **Grose** in **Cop** and **Cope**.

COPPY, *s.* a coppice; so called, according to **Willan** in *v.*, as being a round woody eminence, from *cop*.

CORNEL, *s.* a corner.

COSTREL, *s.* a small portable cask, used for carrying beer or cider into the field. This word is in the **Craven Glossary**, and **Grose** calls it a north country word. It may probably occur as a provin-

cialism in other parts of the kingdom ; for its usage is ancient. *Costrellus* occurs in Matthew Paris ; see Ducange in *v.* *Costeret* or *cousteret* is used in old French, in the sense of a measure for wine or other liquors ; Roquefort in *vv.* This form of the word occurs in the Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion :

“ Now, steward, I warné thee
Buy us vessel [*i. e.* vaisselle] great plenté,
Dishes, cuppes, and saucers,
Bowls, trays, and platters,
Vats, tuns, and *costret* ;
Maketh our meat withouten let.”

Ellis's Romances, vol. ii. p. 213.

Costrel is used by Chaucer, Legend of Goode Women, 2655. A *costrel* is probably so called from being made of *costæ*, staves or ribs hooped together.

To COUCH, *v. n.* to squat, to sit as a rabbit or hare.
From the French *coucher*.

To COWSE, *v.* to chase animals, particularly sheep and pigs. It may also be said of an idle person, that he “ goes lompering and *cowsing* about.”
Probably a corruption of *to course*.

COWT, *s.* a colt.

CRATCH, *s.* a rack for hay in a stable. Cratch is also used in other counties : Grose, Moor, and Hunter in *v.* An old word : thus Spenser, Hymn

of Heav. Love, st. 33.

“Begin from first, where he encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapped in a wad of hay.”

See also Nares in *Cratch*. *Cratch* and *rack* are probably different forms of the same word.

Craven, *s.* (pronounced *cravven*), a coward. In common use.

Crink, *s.* a very small child. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, a *crinch* means a small bit.

To Crowdle, *v. n.* to crouch. “Crowdled up” is bent or doubled up, like a sick animal: from *to crowd*. This word has a nearly similar sense in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Devonshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. See Craven Glossary in Cruddle, Wilbraham and Moor in Crewdle, Forby, Grose, and Hunter in Croodle, Palmer in Crudle.

Cue, *s.* a coop, hatch, kennel. A variety of *coop*.

Cue (or **Kew**), *s.* an ox’s shoe. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To Cue (or **Kew**), *v.* to fasten shoes on the feet of oxen. An old man resided many years ago at Michel Dean, in Gloucestershire, who was known by the name of the *Ox-cuer*, from his dexterity in this business, which requires skill and care, inasmuch as it is necessary that the animal should be thrown. The word *ox-kew* appears to have been originally *ox-skew*, and to have been derived from

the oblique or crooked form of the iron plate which was attached to each division of the ox's hoof. The absorption of the initial *s* after a final *x* would, upon this supposition, be analogous to the corruptions explained under the word *ATOMY*.

To CURF potatoes, is to earth them up. From to *cover*.

CURIOUS, *adj.* strange; as "a curious temper."

The adjectives, *comical*, *curious*, and *ridiculous*, imply blame.

CURST, *adj.* ill-tempered, cross-grained; applied both to men and animals. An ancient usage; see *Nares in v.*

CUTE, or *CURK*, *adj.* sharp, acrimonious, corrupted from *acute*. Also used in Cheshire: *Wilbraham in v.*

CUTWITH, *s.* the bar of the plough to which the traces are attached. Compare *LANTREE*.

D.

DADDOCK, *s.* dead wood, touchwood; in Gloucestershire, dead wood is said to be "daddocky," or "all of a daddock." In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, "daddick" is rotten wood, and "dad-dicky" is rotten. According to Grose, *dadacky* means *tasteless* in the western counties. *Daddock*

has been derived from *dead-oak* ; but the termination is probably similar to that in *bullock*, *paddock*, *mammocks*, and other words. See Philol. Museum, vol. i. p. 685.

DAFFISH, *adj.* shy, embarrassed, easily abashed.

Daftish has the same sense in the Craven Glossary. Grose has *to daffe*, to daunt, as a north country word. "To daff" is to confound, in the West Riding, according to Willan *in v.* *Daffe* signifies a fool in Chaucer, C. T. 4206.

"I shall be holden a *daffe* or a cokeney."

The Scotch *daft* is evidently the passive participle of *to daff*.

DAR, *s.* a mark, as a mark set up in a field to measure by. "How did you measure it?"—"I did stick up my stick as a dar." In Chaucer, *to dare*, is to stare :

"That lie and *dare*

As in a form sitteth a wery hare."—C. T. 13,033.

Thus *dar* may mean a thing stared at ; as we call a colour a "*staring* colour," which attracts notice.

DANDERING, *part.* twaddling. See Wilbraham in *Dander*.

DANK, *adj.* damp ; also used in Gloucestershire. It is pronounced donk in the north. Crav. Gloss.

and Grose, *in v.*, and see Hunter *in v.* The word occurs in Shakspeare, (M. N. D. act ii. sc. 3.—Julius Cæsar, act ii. sc. 2,) in Milton (Translation of Horace's Ode, *Quis multa gracilis*), and other old writers; and it may still be used in poetry.

DARK, *adj.* blind. Also used in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

DASHED, *part.* abashed. Numerous examples of this sense of *to dash* are given by Johnson. It occurs in other provincial dialects: see Crav. Gl. and Forby *in v.*

DAWNY, *adj.* damp, as "dawny wheat." Dawny, near Windsor, appears to be named from this word. *Thony* is damp in the Craven Glossary, and "thone, thony," for "thawn, damp, moist," is a north country word in Grose. *Dawny* is a derivative of the root *thaw* or *dew*.

DAY-HOUSE, *s.* a dairy; the room so called. But the word dairy would be used in such expressions as "a dairy-farmer," "a dairy-woman." (GL.) Lye in Junius, *v.* dairie, derives it from *dey*, "quod majoribus nostris lactariam denotabat." Todd, in Johnson, misquotes Lye, by making him say that *dey* formerly signified milk. Comp Richardson in dairy.

DEAD ALIVE, *adj.* very stupid. (GL.)

DEADLY, *adv.* very, exceedingly, like "mortal." (GL.)

DEAD MAN, *s.* a scarecrow.

DERGY, *adj.* (*g* hard), short and thick-set. From *dweorg* or *dweg*, A. S. Compare the German *zwerg*. The word *stuggy* appears to be used with a similar meaning in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

DEVIL-SCREECHER, *s.* the bird called a swift. (GL.)

DIERN, *adj.* severe, hard, stern, as applied to men.

It is also used metaphorically, as "a diern frost."

In A. S. *dyrnan* means to hide; whence *dernunga* or *dearnunga*, secretly, and *dern-geligr*, a secret-lie, an adulterer (Bosworth *in vv.*) Hence too the *adj.* *dern*, which in Chaucer means secret: as C. T. 3200.

"Of *derne* love he cowde, and of solas."

And again, v. 3297.

"Ye mosten be full *derne* as in this cas."

See also Junius *in v.* In Scotch, to *darn* or *dern* is to conceal, and *darn* is secret: (Jam. *in v.* See also the ballad of Robyn and Makyne in Percy.) In modern English, "to darn" is to mend, so as to conceal the hole by imitating the texture of the stuff: see Todd's Johnson *in v.* From the notion of concealment is derived the sense of *lonely*, *melancholy*, which *dearn* generally bears in the writers of the age of Elizabeth: see Nares in *Dearn* and *Derne*, and Pericles, act iii. sc. 1. Grose

likewise says, that *dearn* means lonely, solitary, in the northern counties. From the same notion of concealment is also derived the sense of severe or stern; the ideas of close and uncommunicative, and severe or stern, being nearly allied. *Dearnly* has the sense of severely in a passage of the "Faery Queen," iii. 1. 14, cited by Nares.

" Long they thus travelled in friendly wise,
Through countreyes waste, and eke well edifyde,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissaunce, whylome full *dernly* tryde."
F. Q. b. 3. cant. 1. st. 14.

In b. 2. cant. 1. st. 35, and in b. 3. cant. 12. st. 34, *dernly* appears to mean *earnestly*. See Todd's Notes on the Passages.

The insertion of *i* before *e* (as in *diern* for *dern*) occurs in *fiern*, *piert*, and *tiert*, in this glossary. Compare *fiele*, *lieve*, *brieve*, &c., Italian. Other examples from the Romance languages are given in Diez, Rom. Gram. vol. i. p. 129.

To DISBURST, *v.* to disburse. Common among farmers; as, "I have *disburst*ed all the money as was gathered into (within) sixpence." Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

To DIGEST, *v.* to digest. This is universal, and many of the country people appear to think that to *disgest* or *dischest* is to pass the food out of the

chest into the alimentary canal. Also used in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*, and it occurs in old writers.

DITHER, *s.* a confused noise, a bother.

To DITHER, *v. n.* to tremble, to shake, to confuse.

"A dithering noise" means a confused noise. This word is also used in the Forest of Dean; and it is current in Yorkshire and Cheshire: see Craven Glossary, Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, and Wilbraham in Dither, and Marshall's Rural Econ. of Yorkshire, vol. ii. p. 316. "To didder" is to have a quivering of the chin through cold, in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* "To dudder" also signifies "to deafen with noise, to render the head confused," in Somersetshire, according to Jennings. It corresponds to the German *zittern*.

DIVVY DUCK, *s.* a dabchick; *i. e.* a diving duck.

DOITED, *adj.* doting.

DONE, *part.* used for the preterit, as "I done it" for "I did it." See **KNOWN** and **TAKEN**.

DORMEDORY, corruptly **DROMEDORY**, *adj.* a sleepy stupid person who does not get on with work. From *dormir*. *Dormitoire* was an adjective in old French, and is explained by Roquefort "qui fait dormir."

DORMIT, *s.* an attic window projecting from the roof. Probably a corruption of *dormitory*. *Dormer*

means a large beam in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* The latter word may perhaps be compared with *sleeper*, which Grose explains to be a "baulk or summer supporting a floor." The use of the latter word has lately become familiar from its being applied to the supports of the rails on railways.

DOUST, *s.* dust. DOUSTY, *adj.* dusty. DOUSTING, *s.* dusting. (GL.)

To DOUT, *v. a.* to put out, as a candle. "He is just douted,"—he is just dead. Also used in Gloucestershire.

DRAG, *s.* a fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole.

To DREATEN, *v.* to threaten.

To DRESH, *v.* to thrash. Also used in Gloucestershire. Pronounced *drash* in Devonshire and Somersetshire: Palmer and Jennings *in v.*

To DRIVE A BOAT, to propel a boat with a pole or paddle.

To DROP OUT, *v.* to fall out, to quarrel. (GL.)

DROUGHTY, *adj.* (pronounced *druffy*), thirsty; from *drought*.

To DROW, *v.* to throw.

DROXY, *adj.* the same as *daddocky*, which see. (GL.)

DUBEROUS, *adj.* doubtful. Also used in Devonshire. Palmer *in v.*

DUFF, *adv.* to fall duff, to fall heavily. *Duffian*, A. S. is to sink (Bosworth *in v.*) Perhaps that which falls as if it would sink to the bottom falls *duff*. See H. Tooke, i. 419.

DUNNY, *adj.* hard of hearing. See Jamieson in Donnar and Donnard. *Dunich* is deaf in the Gloucestershire and also the Somersetshire dialect; whence (and not from Duns Scotus), as Jennings observes, is derived the word *dunce*. Compare Adelung in Donner. *Dull* means hard of hearing in Somersetshire and Yorkshire, according to Grose and Cray. Gl.

To DUP, *v.* to do up, to fasten. (GL.) In Hamlet, act 4. sc. 5. it means to open, probably from raising the latch.

“ Then up he rose and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.”

DYCHE, *s.* a mound, a dyke, the bank of a hedge.

DYSON, *s.* the flax, &c., on a distaff. This word appears to be connected with the first syllable of *distaff*.

E.

ELDER, *s.* udder. The use of this word extends to Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and it also occurs in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. See Craven Glossary, Hunter, and Wilbraham *in v.*

ELLERN TREE, or ELLERN AUL, *s.* an elder tree.

The elder is called *eller* in Yorkshire and Cheshire : Craven Glossary, and Wilbraham *in v.* The older adjectival form of *ellarn* or *ellern* (used in Piers Ploughman's Vision) is preserved in Herefordshire, as it also is in Norfolk : Forby in Eldern.

ELMEN, *adj.* from *elm*. "Elmen tree," is elm tree.

Used also in Somersetshire : Jennings *in v.* Compare AULEN, ELLERN-TREE, POPLERN, and TINNEN, in this Glossary, which adjectives are formed like *oaken*, *ashen*, *treen*, *golden*, &c. *Dirten* and *hornen* are used in Somersetshire : Jennings *in v.*

To EMPT, *v. a.* to empty. This verb is also in Jennings's Somersetshire Glossary.

ETHERINGS, *s.* long rods twisted at the top of a hedge. *Edderings* and *eder* are used in Cheshire, Wilbraham *in v.*; and *ether* in Yorkshire, Essex, and Norfolk : Craven Glossary *in v.* and in Yether, Forby in Ether, Grose in Edder. *Eder*, *edor*, or *eðor* is a hedge in A. S. (Bosworth *in v.*), and consequently *etherings* is a word regularly formed, and means *hedgings*, or materials for hedging.

ETTLES, or ETTLEYS, *s.* nettles. Also used in Gloucestershire. The common form is the correct one : *nete* A. S. (see Bosworth *in v.*), *nessel* H. German.

F.

FAGGET, *s.* an "old fagget" is a term of reproach to emaciated old people, equivalent to the familiar expressions, "a bundle, or bag, of bones." In Gloucestershire, to call a woman an old faggot is almost the greatest insult that can be offered to her. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FAINTY, *adj.* faint.

To FALL, *v. a.* to throw down. As, "she *fell* the child." Also "to fall a tree." Compare *to Rise*. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FANCICAL, *adj.* fanciful.

FATCH, *v.* and *s.* thatch.

FATCHES, *s.* vetches.

FAT-HEN, *s.* a weed so called.

To FAULT, *v. a.* to find fault with. "I don't *fault* him for that."

FEATHERFOLD, *s.* the herb feverfew.

To FEAR, *v. a.* to frighten. See Nares *in v.*, and compare *afeard*.

FEAST, *s.* a day of merry-making for the country-people. Each village has its *feast*, which occurs on a fixed day in every year. The use of this word in Herefordshire exactly resembles that described by Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary.

To FEED, *v. n.* to grow fat. Also used in the northern counties, Grose *in v.*

FEG, *s.* grass which has withered upon the ground, without being severed from its root. *Fog* is used in a similar sense in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and other northern counties; and also in Norfolk and Suffolk. See Grose, Willan, Craven Glossary, Moor, and Forby *in v.* *Feg* is used in Worcestershire. According to Thoresby and Watson in Hunter's Appendix, p. 111, 146, *fog* in Yorkshire means aftergrass.

FELLOM, *s.* a whitlow. The word "fellow" is cited in Nares's Glossary, with the sense of "a boil or whitlow," from writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. *Fellom*, however, is probably the more correct form of the word, having arisen, by mispronunciation, from *film*. *Film* signifies a thin skin, and is sometimes applied to the morbid skin which covers an ulcer; thus in Hamlet:—

"It will but *skin and film* the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen."—*Act 3, sc. 4.*

The letter *m* does not combine easily with another consonant at the end of a syllable; and in several words where this combination occurs, a vowel has been interpolated before *m*, in order to assist the pronunciation. Thus the A. S. *besm* and *bosm*

have, in modern English, become *besom* and *bosom*; and the A. S. word *hearmsceare* (Grimm, *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, p. 681) has been corrupted into *harumscarum*. So *chrism* (from *chrisma*) was corrupted into *chrisom* and *kirsom* (Nares, *in vv.*), and *alarm* into *alarum*. The Cornish and Devonshire word *pilm*, which signifies dust, is pronounced *pilam* or *pillum* (Grose and Palmer *in v.*). The Cheshire word *rism* is also pronounced *risom* (Wilbr. *in v.*); and the word *baron* (in the expression "baron of beef") is derived from an older form, *birn* (Crav. Gloss. *in v.*). In like manner, in Italian, *chrisma*, *baptisma*, and *spasma*, became *cresima*, *battesimo*, and *spasimo*. If the words *sarcasm*, *schism*, and *chasm* had become popular in English, their pronunciation would probably have been changed. (See above in CHAWM.) Where *l* or *r* follows *a* and precedes *m*, the vowel is lengthened, and the following consonant is suppressed in pronunciation: thus *psalm*, *balm*, *calm*, *farm*, *harm*, are pronounced *sâm*, *bâm*, *câm*, *fâm*, *hâm*. The word *film* is probably connected with the English and German *fell*. In Yorkshire, the word *fellon* signifies a disease in cows: see Craven Glossary *in v.*

FELLOW, *s.* a young unmarried man.

To FETTLÉ, *v. a.* to settle, arrange, put in order. This

word is also used in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cheshire: Cumberland and Westmoreland Glossary, Grose, Willan, Craven Glossary, and Wilbraham *in v.*; and compare Nares *in v.* The word *fettle* occurs three times in the ballad of Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne, in Percy, vol. i.

FIELD, s. a ploughed field as distinguished from grass ground. (GL.)

FIERN, s. fern. Compare **DIERN**.

FIERN-OWL, s. a goat-sucker.

FILDÈFARE, s. a fieldfare. This word is similarly pronounced in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* In Gloucestershire it is sometimes pronounced *vil-dèver*.

FILLER, or VILLER, s. the shaft horse of a cart or wagon. (GL.) Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

FILTHY, adj. In Gloucestershire this word is used in only two senses, viz., for a field full of weeds, especially couch grass, and for a person who has lice on his body.

FILTRY, or VILTRY, s. trumpery, filth. Particularly applied to weeds in a field or garden. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Another form of *filth*.

FIMBLE, s. a wattled chimney.

To FIND, *v.* to stand sponsor to a child.

To FINEGUE, *v.* to avoid or evade a thing.

To FIRM, *v.* to affirm. So in Somersetshire, to *frunt* is used for to *affront*: Jennings in *v.* Compare ABUNDATION.

FITCHUCK, *s.* a pole-cat. Called *fitcher* or *fitchet* in Gloucestershire. See Grose in Fitchet and Fitchole, and Nares in Fytchock.

FLANNEN, *s.* flannel. Pronounced *vlannin* in Somersetshire, and *flannin* in Devonshire: Jennings and Palmer in *v.*

FLAT, *s.* a hollow in a field. (GL.)

FLATH, *s.* dirt, filth, ordure.

FLEAK, or FLAKE, *s.* a hurdle. This word is also used in Yorkshire: Hunter in Flake, Crav. Gloss. in Fleek, Grose in Fleake. So called from being interwoven: compare the German *flechten*, Adelung in *v.*

To FLEE, *v.* to fly; as "the rooks *fled* away," for *flew* away.

FLITCHEN, *s.* a flitcher of bacon.

FLUMMOCK, *s.* a slovenly person. Also used in Gloucestershire. "Flammakin" is a blowsy slatternly wench, in Devonshire, according to Palmer in *v.*

To FLUMMOCKS, *v. a.* to maul, to mangle.

FOUGHT, *part. of fetch.* Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties.

FRANY, *adj.* violent tempered. From *phrenzied*.

FRESH LIQUOR, hog's lard without salt in it. (GL.)

To FRET, *v. n.* Cider, when fermenting, is said to fret.

FRETCHET, *adj.* fretful, peevish ; or hot, fidgety (of a horse) : from *fret*.

FRITFUL, or FRIGHTFUL, *adj.* fearful, timorous.

FRUM, *adj.* 1. early. From the A. S. *frum*, which means original, primitive. *Frum-bearn* is first born. In Cheshire and Lancashire, *frim* signifies "tender or brittle" (Wilbr. *in v.*), which is probably the same word. 2. Numerous, thick. In Gloucestershire, *frum* means thick and strong, as mowing grass. In Oxfordshire, its meaning is rank, overgrown. *Frim*, in the north, means handsome, rank, well-living, in good case, according to Grose. From the A. S. *from*, which means stout, strong, bold. *Fromm*, in high German, had originally the same meaning ; "ein frumer schlach," was equivalent to "ein heftiger schlag ;" "ein frommer Ritter : " Adelung *in v.* The two distinct words *frum* and *from* are now confounded together, as the English word *light* corresponds to the German *licht* and *leicht*. The name of the *Fromey*, a stream in Herefordshire, appears to be connected with the latter sense of the word in question. It is thus described in Leland's Itinerary,

vol. v. p. 12. "Fromey, a big broke, sumtyme raging, cummeth by Bromyard, as I remembre, and so into Lug; and *about it be very good pastures.*"

FUEL, *s.* garden stuff.

FUND, FUNDED, *part.* found.

G.

GADAMAN, *adj.* roguish.

To GALE, *v.* In the Forest of Dean, to gale (*i. e.* to gavel) a mine is to acquire the right to work a mine from the officer called a *gaveller*, and to pay the share of the crown.

GALL, or GAUL, *s.* a place where water breaks out on the land. Compare SOAK.

GALLY, *adj.* wet, as applied to land. In Yorkshire, a *gall* means a spring or wet place in a field, and *gally* means spungy, wet; Crav. Gloss. *in v.* In Norfolk, a gall is a vein of sand in a stiff soil, through which water is drained off, and oozes at soft places on the surface; otherwise *sandgalls*: Forby *in v.* See also Grose in galls, gally-lands, and sandgalls. *Galle* has the very same meaning in German: "Nasse stellen auf den äckern, besonders wenn sie von kleinen quellen herkommen," says Adelung *in v.*

GALLY-TEAM, *s.* a team kept for hire.

GALLIER (or HALLIER), *s.* one who keeps teams for hire. From to *haul*.

GAMBREL, *s.* a cart with rails or thripples. In Suffolk, according to Moor, a "gambrel" is "the crooked piece of wood on which the carcasses of slaughtered beasts, hogs, and sheep are expanded and suspended." The word is similarly explained by Jennings *in v.* In Devonshire, "gammerells," or "gambrils" means not only a butcher's stretcher, but also the hocks or lower hams of an animal: Palmer *in v.* *Gambrel* probably meant originally a piece of crooked wood; and was derived from the word which appears in different languages under the form *hamme*, *ham*, *gamba*, and *jambe*. Thus shipwrights speak of *knees* in ship-building. In like manner, the handle of a scythe is called *hamme* and *hammen* in Switzerland; Stalder, Schweiz. Idiot. *in v.* *Hames* (see below) has probably the same origin. *Cammed* is explained crooked, in the Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary. In Welsh, too, *camm* or *gam* is crooked; it also means *one-eyed*, whence the name of Sir David Gam. This use of the word is analogous to the Spanish *tuerto* from *tortus*; "mas vale tuerto que ciego." See likewise Crav. Gl. in Cammerels.

GAMUT, *s.* mischievous sport; from *game*. In De-

vonshire, *gammet* means fun, merriment: Palmer *in v.*

GAPESING, "To go a gapesing," is to go sight-seeing.

"We had a famous *gapesing*." Probably from *to gape*, in the sense of to open; viz., to open the eyes. See Bosworth in Geapan. Compare *to trapes* ("to go *trapesing* about"), from *trape*.

GAUN, *s.* a measure or tub (*i. e.* a gallon). In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, a *gaun* is a gallon.

GEARS and GEARING, *s.* horse-harness. In Gloucestershire, only used for filler's or viller's gears; the harness of the shaft horse of a cart or wagon. Compare Forby *in v.*

To GELD, *v.* "to geld anty tumps," is to cut off the tops of ant-hills, and to throw the inside over the land.

GIGLET, *s.* a giddy girl. In Devonshire, according to Palmer, a *gigglet* is a laughing romp, a tom-boy; for which reason wakes and fairs are sometimes called *gigglet fairs*. In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, *gigleting* means wanton, trifling, and is applied to the female sex. Grose states that *giglet* is a north country word for a laughing girl. In Norfolk, according to Forby, a *gig* means a trifling, silly, flighty fellow. From the A. S. *gægl*, or *gagol*, wanton: Bosworth *in v.*

GIGLETING, *adj.* giggling. From *giglet*.

GIRL, *s.* an unmarried woman of any age.

GLAT, *s.* a gap in a hedge. Perhaps this word is the past participle of to *glide*, and meant originally a part of a bank between two enclosures which had slipped down, and consequently left a gap. At present, *glat* signifies a gap in a dead or quick fence.

To GORM, *v. a.* to smear, to dirty; also used in the West Riding of Yorkshire: Willan *in v.* From *gor*, A. S., whence comes the word *gore*. *Gor*, A. S., signifies mire, which sense it still retains in Norfolk; Forby in Gore.

GORSTY, *adj.* abounding in gorse or furze.

GOUT, *s.* a drain from a house. (GL.) Derived from the French *égout*, and allied to the German *guss*, the Flemish *goot*, and the English *gutter*.

GOWND, *s.* gown. Compare *swound* for *swoon*, and *swounded* for *swooned* in the Craven Glossary.

GRAB, *s.* the crab-apple. (GL.)

To GRAFF, *v. a.* to dig with a spade. Ground can be grafted, when it is soft enough not to require a pickaxe. "In Yorkshire (says Grose in Dig) they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a mattock, to grave with a spade." In Gloucestershire, a "grafting tool" is the strong spade in the shape of a segment of a circle, used

in digging canals, and other very heavy work.
From *grafan*, A. S., to dig.

GREENSTONE, s. The soft slaty rocks in Radnorshire and the borders of Herefordshire are provincially called *greenstone*, as distinguished from free sandstone, or limestone. *Greenstone* is not so called from its colour, but probably from its being often moist, when used in buildings; in which respect it resembles *green wood*. It is difficult to determine the sense of *green stone*, in the following stanza of Chaucer:—

“ And by a river forth I gan costay [coast]
Of water clear as beryll or crystall;
Till, at the last, I found a little way
Toward a park, enclosed with a wall
In compass round, and by a gate small.
Whoso that woulde, freely mighte gone
Into this park walled with *grene stone*.”

Complaint of the Black Knight, Ellis's Poets.

vol. i. p. 218.

Perhaps its meaning in this passage may be newly hewn stone. Compare the use of the word *green* in the ballad of “Gentle Herdsman,” in Percy, vol. ii.,

“ Thy years are young, thy face is fair,
Thy wits are weak, *thy thoughts are green*;
Time hath not given thee leave as yet
For to commit so great a sin.”—*Stanza 4.*

GRIP, *s.* a narrow trench or gutter. Also used in Gloucestershire and in Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gloss. *in v.* Pronounced *gripe* in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* See Todd's Johnson *in v.* From *græp*, A. S., a furrow or ditch, connected with *grafan*, to dig.

To GRIP, *v.* to make grips. (GL.) In Devonshire, "gripping" is the operation of water-furrowing a field: Palmer *in v.*

GRIST, *s.* This word has the common meaning, but the *i* is pronounced as in *grind*.

GRYZE, *s.* a squeeze or abrasion. As, "see what a *gryze* this horse has had on his knee."

To GRYZE, *v.* to squeeze or abrade. As, "to *gryze* a wheel against a post." Also, to wear or annoy, as a "gryzing pain" for a constant pain. *To gryze* appears to be the same word as *to graze* used in a similar sense; and is probably the more genuine form, connected with *grit*, A. S., and *grist*.

To GULE, *v.* to laugh; to glory or boast. As, "he comes *guling* like a lion." Also used in the Forest of Dean.

GULL, *s.* a gosling. The word has a more general signification in Cheshire. Wilbr. *in v.*

GURGEONS, *s.* pollard (between fine flour and bran). Also used in Gloucestershire.

GUSS, *s.* girth. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire:

Jennings *in v.* Pronounced *geese* in Devonshire :
Palmer *in v.*

GWETHALL, *s.* household stuff. The word is used to denote an entire collection, like "bag and baggage." From the Welsh *gweddill*, remnants, orts. *Gweddilio*, Welsh, is to leave a remnant; and *gweddw*, is a widow or person left. *Gweddill* is therefore connected with the root of *widow*, which seems to exist in most European languages : see Adelung in Wittwe.

H.

HACKLE, *s.* the top covering of a small stack of corn, or of a bee-hive, made of straw.

HAINED, *s.* an enclosure. (GL.) See Adelung in *Hain*, which word had originally the same meaning.

HALF-NAMED, *adj.* a child privately baptized, but not christened in church.

HALF-MADE, *adj.* half-witted. Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HAMES, HAMESSES, *s.* pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. Also used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Somersetshire and Yorkshire : Jennings and Crav. Gl. *in v.* See above in GAMBREL.

HAN. Have.

HANDLER, *s.* the second to a pugilist.

HANDY, *adv.* nearly ; as, "handy a mile." (GL.)

HATCH, *s.* a half-door. Not peculiar.

To HAUL, *v. a.* to carry in a wagon or cart, or simply to draw. Compare the German *holen*. To hale is used in the authorized version of Luke xii. 58. "Lest he hale thee to the judge :'' μήποτε κατασύρῃ σε πρὸς τὸν κρίτην.

HAULM, or HÅLM, *s.* used of potatoes, vetches, peas, and beans. That part of the plant which is above ground. In Suffolk, this word signifies wheat stubble : Moor in Hahm. According to Grose it is a south country word. In Gloucestershire, when the ears of wheat are cut off, and the best of the straw is picked out unbroken, and bound up for the best thatching, it is called *halm*.

HAUVE, *s.* the handle of an axe ; *i. e.* the helve.

"Helve" is still used in this sense in Derbyshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk : Grose, Forby, and Moor, *in v.* It occurs in Deuter. xix. 5, and see Johnson, *in v.*

HAY-MAKING, Gloucestershire. When first cut, it is in *swath* ; it is next *tedded* or shaken about ; it is then *hatched in* or raked into small rows to be put into *foot-cocks*, the smallest of all cocks. The next day, perhaps, it is again shaken about and *double hatched*, or raked by two persons into larger rows, and put into larger cocks ; it is then spread again

and *wallied in*, or put into still larger rows, called *wind-rows*, in order to be put into *hay-cocks*. These are carried together on poles, called *spicks*, and put into *wind-cocks*.

HEAD. See to TURN THE HEAD.

HEARTFUL, *adj.* in good spirits.

HEART-WHOLE, or HEART-WELL, *adj.* sound as to the vital powers, as well as to the appetite.

HEAVLE, *s.* a dung-heavle is a dung-fork. From *to heave*. "Yeevil" is "a dungfork" in the Exmoor dialect (Grose).

HEFT, *s.* weight; also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Formed from *heave*, like *weft* from *weave*.

HEFT, the preterit of "heave." "He heft it," he lifted it.

HERENCE, THERENCE, hence, thence (Forest of Dean). *Herence* is also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*

HERN, *pron.* hers.

To HESPALL, *v. a.* to harass. This verb appears to be derived from *spillan* or *gespillan*, A. S.

HICKOL, or YACKLE, *s.* a woodpecker. Pronounced *hecche* in Gloucestershire.

HIDLOCK, *s.* a state of concealment; as, "he was in hidlock." Also used in Gloucestershire. *Hidlock* appears to be formed from *hide* by a mistaken

analogy to *wedlock*. The latter word is compounded of *wedian*, and *lac*, a gift; and therefore the last syllable is not a suffix.

To HILE, *v. a.* to strike with the horns, as cattle or deer. E. g. "You had best take Fillpail out of the leasows; she do *hile* them young haifers unmerciful."

HILT, *s.* a young sow kept for breeding, which has not had any young. (GL.)

HINDERSOME, *adj.* retarding, hindering; as, "the weather is *hindersome*." Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HINGE, *s.* the pluck. (GL.) Pronounced *hange* in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

HISN, *pron.* his, as "It's one of *his'n*."

HIT, *s.* a plentiful crop; as, "a hit of apples." The metaphor is borrowed from striking a mark.

To HOCKS, *v. a.* to cut in an unworkmanlike manner. Used principally in reference to cutting underwood; the stubs are *hocksed*, *i. e.* split and cut unevenly and irregularly by a person not used to cutting them. From *to hack*.

HOLT, *s.* hold, dependence on a person or thing; also a place of safety. "To have *holt*:" to take hold. When two men are grappling with one another, they are said to be *in holt*. Likewise used in Gloucestershire.

HOLTLESS, or **HOLDLESS**, *adj.* careless, heedless.

HOMBER, *s.* a hammer. See **CHIMBLEY**.

HONGERED, *adj.* hungry. (GL.)

HOOLET, *s.* an owl. In Yorkshire the owl is called "hullet:" Craven Glossary, and Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, *in v.* See Grose in Howlet. The word is old: Nares in Howlet.

HOOP, *s.* a bullfinch. (GL.)

To HOOTCH, *v. n.* to crouch.

HOP-ABOUTS, *s.* apple dumplings. (GL.)

To HOPE, *v.* to help, *i. e.* to *holp*. (GL.)

To HOPPLE, *v. a.* to hopple an animal, is to confine its legs, so as to prevent it from wandering. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk: Crav. Gloss. and Forby *in v.*

HOUSEN, *pl.* of house. (GL.)

HOWGY, *adj.* huge, large. An old word: see Nares in Hugy. It occurs in the ballad of Sir Cauline, Part II. st. 18.

"A *hugy* giant stiff and stark,
All foul of limb and lere."

Also used in the Forest of Dean.

HUCK, *s.* a hook.

HULL, *s.* the husk of a nut or of grain. This word is also used in Yorkshire and in Suffolk: Craven Glossary and Moor *in v.* and in Gloucestershire.

HUNCH, *s.* a lump ; as, "a hunch of bread or cheese."

HURRY, *s.* "We shanna finish it this hurry," *i. e.* this time, this bout.

HURTLE, *s.* a spot. It is to be observed that *heurte* or *hurt* means a *round blue spot* in heraldry. "The field or; three heurtes in bende. These appear light blewe, and come by some violent stroke: on men they are called hurtes; but on women they are commonly called tunge moles." Gerard Leigh, *Accidens of Armory*, fol. 150. "Heurtes, sorte de torteaux en termes d'armoirie." Borel Dict. du vieux français, at the end of *Ménage*. Perhaps *hurtleberry*, the bilberry, is connected with this word.

HUMMOCK, *s.* a mound of earth. From the same root as *hum-p*.

HUTCH, *s.* a coop; as a rabbit-hutch. In Suffolk, a hutch means a chest: Moor *in v.* *Huche*, in old French, signified a chest or closet; and also a veil for the head: Roquefort *in v.* In the will of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died in 1361, it means a pall over a coffin: *Royal Wills* (1780), p. 45.

I.

To be ILL IN ONESELF is a very common expression for derangement of stomach or bowels, or slight

fever. If a woman is asked how her husband's arm is, she may reply, "O his arm be better, but he's *ill in hisself*, and canna eat his victuals." The expression is used when a person is affected by an internal disease, of which the speaker does not know the name.

ILL-RELISHED, *adj.* disagreeable, as, "an ill-relished person."

IMP, *s.* a bud, or a young shoot of a coppice which has been felled.

To IMP, *v. a.* to bud. See Nares *in v.* Comp. Adeling in Impfen. *Imp* is likewise a shoot in Welsh.

INNOCENT, *s.* a half-witted person.

To INSENSE, *v. a.* to explain to, to make to understand.

This word is known in other parts of England: Grose *in v.* According to Ray, it is used about Sheffield in Yorkshire. See also Hunter *in v.*, and Preface, p. xxv. and see Crav. Gl. *in v.* It is also used in Gloucestershire.. To "make a person sensible of anything," is used in a similar manner.

INTO, *prep.* within, short of. "It is not far *into* a mile."

INWARDS, *s.* the entrails of an animal. (GL.) Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* From the A.S. *inne-ward*, Bosworth *in v.* It occurs in Shakspeare.

J.

JAG, *s.* a small quantity drawn as a load. The word is similarly used in Cheshire and in Norfolk: Wilbr. Grose, and Forby, *in v.* It appears to be derived from *jog*; a small load *jogged* along. In Yorkshire, however, it means a large cart-load of hay: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

JET, *s.* a descent, a declivity; as, "a bit of a *jet* to go down." From the French *jet*, and therefore analogous to *pitch*, which see.

JOLLY, *adj.* fat.

K.

To KEECH, *v. n.* to cake, as wax or tallow. *Keech* and *cake* appear to be different forms of the same word.

KEECH OF FAT, *s.* the internal fat of an animal, as made up to be sold to a tallow-chandler. Also used in Gloucestershire. In the first part of Henry IV., Prince Henry calls Falstaff "a greasy tallow keech," act ii. sc. 4., where the commentators assign to it the meaning first stated. *Kichel*, in Chaucer, means a little cake; "a goddes kichel," C. T. 7329, where see Tyrwhitt's note.

To KEEK, *v.* to be sick, or nearly so. (GL.) Probably connected with the German *keichen*, to pant.

KEVIN, CAVEND, or CAVING OF BEEF, *s.* a part of the round of beef. The same joint as the *lift*, which see. From the Welsh *cefn*, back or ridge.

KEW, *s.* See CUE.

KIBBLE, *s.* a piece of wood 22 inches long, and split to a fit size for burning. (GL.)

To KICK, *v. a.* to sting, as a wasp.

KIND, *adj.* in good health, thriving, prosperous, promising; applied to animals, vegetables, &c., but not to men. As, "the horse's coat do stare; he hanna been *kind* all the sumber." "The weather do look very *kind*," is also said.

KINDLY, *adj.* prosperous, doing well.

To KNOBBLE, *v.* to hammer feebly. As, "he canna do much; he do just sit *knobbling* over a few stones."

KNOWN, for *knew*. "I *known* it very well."

KYMENT, *adj.* stupid.

KYPE, *s.* a coarse wicker basket.

L.

LAGGER, *s.* a broad green lane, little or not at all used as a road. (GL.)

LAMMOCKIN, *adj.* (pronounced *lommockin*), slouching. Formed from *lame*: see Forby in Lammock and LummoX. "Lummakin" is clumsy, heavy, in the Crav. Gloss.

LAND, *s.* the portion of land ploughed between the two water-furrows. (GL.)

LANDSHUT, *s.* a land-flood. From the water being *shot*, or projected, over the land.

LANGET, *s.* a strip of ground. The same as *slang*, which see.

LANTREE, *s.* the bar hooked to a plough or harrow, to which the traces are affixed. Compare CUTWITH.

LAW, *s.* When a hare or other animal which is pursued is suffered to have a fair chance of escape, it is said to have *law given it*. This use of the word is so general, and so well established, that it ought not to be confined to provincial glossaries. See Hunter *in v.*

LEAPING-BLOCK, *s.* a horse-block. Called a leaping stock in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

A GOOD LEAPT HORSE OR A BAD LEAPT HORSE is a good or bad leaper. This use of the past participle for the present is familiar in German in an adjectival (as in *verdienter*, deserving, *bedienter*, a servant) and in a participial sense (as in Schiller's Graf von Hapsburg),

“Auf eine Au kommt *geritten*.”

Grimm D. Gram. vol. iv. p. 129, says: “Zwischen *kam geriten* und *kam ritende* ist der unterschied fast unfühlbar.” Heyse D. Gr. p. 347, says, “Ebenso spricht man zwar richtig von *berittenen*

pferden, aber sehr unrichti und lächerlich von *berittenen reitern* und *unberittenen cavalleristen*."

In Milton, P. L. b. 1. v. 501,

"The sons

Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine."

Newton says, "Flown, I conceive, is a participle from the verb to fly," and so Johnson's Dictionary *in v.* understands it. The analogy of *high flown* renders this explanation probable. In Virgil we have

"Vestigia presso

Haud tenuit *titubata* solo."—Æn. v. 332.

for *titubantia*.

LEAR, *adj.* Horses harnessed, but drawing nothing, are called *lear horses*. Used in the same sense in Gloucestershire. In Dorsetshire, *leary* means empty, according to Grose. In Somersetshire and Wiltshire, *leer* has the same meaning: Grose and Jennings *in v.* In Devonshire, *leery* or *lary* means hungry, empty, unladen: Grose and Palmer *in v.* Compare the German *leer*.

To LEASE, *v. a.* to glean; whence **LESS**, *s.* gleaned corn. See Adelung in Lesen.

To LEATHER, or **LATHER**, *v. a.* to beat. Not peculiar to Herefordshire. "To strap" is similarly used in other parts of the country. The German word *strafe* probably corresponds to the English

strap; and, having originally meant corporal punishment with a whip, came to mean punishment generally. See Grimm's D. R., p. 680.

To LEARN, *v. a.* to teach. Also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk; Crav. Gl., Hunter and Forby *in v.*

LET IT BE, leave it alone.

LIFT, *s.* a joint of beef; the same as *kevin*, which see.

LIGHTED, *part.* "To be lighted" is to be delivered of a child. Also a north country expression, according to Grose. Compare the Italian *sgravarsi*.

LIKE, *adv.* used with a diminutive force; as, "her goes about and eats her victuals *like*," *i. e.* "Though she is not well, she moves about after a fashion." Also used in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*, and in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

LISSEN, or *LIZZEN*, *adj.* a cleft in a rock. (GL.)

LISSOM, *adj.* *i. e.* lithesome, active and pliant. From *lithe*. In like manner *blissom*, which is used in Somersetshire, is contracted from *blithesome*: Jennings *in v.*

LIXOM, *adj.* amiable; formed from *to like*, as *buxom* is formed from *bugan*, A. S. to bow. The two latter words are also used in Cheshire: they are confounded by Wilbraham *in v.* *Lissom* is likewise used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Yorkshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Devonshire, and

Somersetshire : see Craven Glossary, Forby, Moor, Palmer, and Jennings, *in v.*

LOCK, *s.* a puddle of water. *Lake* has the same sense in the midland counties, according to Marshall. Compare the Scotch *loch*.

LOCK, *s.* a "lock of wool," and a "lock of hay," are used in the same manner as a lock of hair. The same usage exists in Somersetshire : Jennings *in v.*, and in Cumberland and Westmoreland : Gl. *in v.* It also occurs in Drayton's ballad of Dowsabel, in Percy, vol. ii.—

"The shepheard ware a sheepe-gray cloke,
Which was of the finest *loke*,
That could be cut with sheere."—*Stanza 10.*

LOGGY, *adj.* thickset, chiefly applied to cattle. From *log*.

LOMMAKING, love-making.

LOMPERING, *adj.* idling. In Yorkshire, to lomper is to walk heavily : Crav. Gl. A various form of *lumber*.

LONG HARNESS, or TRAVE HARNESS, cart harness, not gears. (GL.)

LONK, *s.* the hip-joint. From *link*. See Adelung in Gelenk and Lenken. *Lanky* is a word of similar origin.

LONK, *s.* a dingle which is not very steep, a hollow.

TO LOOK, *v.* "To look a thing" is to look for a thing.

LOOTH, *s.* warmth. Perhaps connected with the German *gluth*.

LOST, *s.* loss.

LOST, *part.* famished. As, "to be lost for want," "my inside is lost."

TO LOT, *v.* "I *lotted* to do it." I settled to do it.
(Forest of Dean.)

LUG, *s.* a pole.

TO LUG, *v. a.* The same as *to haul*, which see.

LUNCH, *s.* a lump.

LUNCHY, *adj.* lumpy. Hard ground, which turns up in large clods, is said "to plough up *lunchy*." In Suffolk, Essex, and Devonshire, *lunch* or *luncheon* means a lump of bread, cheese, or other food; and hence it came to signify an extra meal formed of such a lump. See Moor in Lunch and Nunch, and Palmer in Luncheon. A *lunchin* has the same sense in Yorkshire: Thoresby in Hunter's Appendix, p. 116.

LUNGEONS, *adj.* quarrelsome. Also used in Derbyshire and Leicestershire, for spiteful, mischievous: Grose *in v.* From *to lunge*.

LURCHER, *s.* a potato left in the ground; *i. e.* a *lurker*, from *to lurk*. See MOOCHER.

M.

MADAM is used instead of Mrs. as a mark of superior respect to ladies. The title would not be given to

any but a person of some power or consideration. A farmer's wife would be called *Missus*; *the Missus*, if the name were not added, and her servant or labourer spoke. An unmarried young lady, if spoken of by a cottager, would often be called *young madam*. For the use of this word in Norfolk and Somersetshire, see Forby and Jennings *in v.*

MAGGOTY, *adj.* frisky, playful. (GL.) Forby explains this word to mean whimsical, freakish, monkey-like, in Norfolk.

MAGGOTY PIE, *s.* a magpie. (GL.) A corruption.

To MAKE THE DOOR, *v. a.* to shut or fasten the door.

MAMMOCKS, *s.* (pronounced *mommocks*), scraps, fragments. This word is also used in Yorkshire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and Somersetshire: Hunter and Forby in Mammocks, Moor in Mammuck, and Jennings in Mommacks. See further Skinner and Richardson in Mammocks. *Mammocks* seems to be connected with the same root as the German *zermalmen*; concerning which see Adelung, *in v.*

To MAMMOCKS, *v. a.* (pronounced *mommocks*), to maul, or mangle. The verb *to maddock* is used by Shakspeare.

MATHER, *s.* (the first syllable pronounced like *scathe*) plur. *matheren*. The great ox-eyed daisy, a common weed in tillage-land.

To MAUNDER, v. n. to talk in an incoherent manner, like a person in a state of half-consciousness from disease, sleep, or drunkenness. This word is used in a similar sense in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary, *in v.* It also occurs in Scott's novels, and *maundrels* is explained by Jamieson to mean "idle stuff, silly tales." Its etymology is obscure. From the old word *maund*, signifying *basket*, was derived *to maund*, or *to maunder*, in the sense of *to beg*. Hence, perhaps, *to maunder* came to signify to mutter indistinctly, as discontented beggars do; and then to talk in a confused, incoherent manner: see Nares in *Maund* and *Maunder*, Moor's *Suffolk Words* in *Maandren*, Palmer's *Devonshire Glossary* in *Maunder*. Or it might signify to wander about like a beggar, and then to wander in conversation: see Willan in *Maunder*, Westmoreland and Cumberland Glossary in *Maander* and *Maunder*, and Wilbraham in *Dander*.

MAUPLE, s. the maple. Also used in Gloucestershire.

MAWKIN, s. a scarecrow. Not peculiar to Herefordshire. See Forby *in v.*

MAWN, s. peat. *MAWN-PIT, s.* a peat-pit. *Mawn*, in the plur. Welsh, means "turf" or "peat," in a collective sense. The singular "a turf or peat" is "mawnen." It belongs to a curious class of Welsh nouns, in which the plural is the primary,

(because the usual), and the singular, the secondary form made by the addition of the same syllable as is employed in the formation of diminutives, that is "yn" in masculines, and "en" in feminines. Thus "plant" is children, "plentyn," a child; "had," seed, "hedyn," a grain of seed; "haidd," barley; "heidden," a grain of barley. Mawnen seems somewhat irregular in not making the accustomed change of the diphthong into *o*, or *ow*. See Davies, *Ant. Ling. Brit. Elementa. Oxonii. 1809.* p. 61.

MAZZARD, *s.* the head or face. (GL.) An old word.

MEAT, *s.* provender for horses and cattle.

To MEAT, *v.* to feed. "To meat the things," to feed the animals.

MEATY, *adj.* fleshy, but not yet fat; as "Meaty things," fleshy cattle.

MENT, *part.* mended.

MIDDLING, *adj.* in good health.* "But middling,"

* Diminutives are at all times used by the poor; but in a greater degree when they are conversing with superiors. The habit appears to have arisen from a desire to excite compassion, by making themselves appear ill off. They talk in the following way. If you ask, "What sort of crop of potatoes have you?" "I think I shall have a few taters." They would say no more if they expected the best possible crop. "How are you?" "Middling, or indifferent, well," would be the answer; though the person was not ill, and had not had an ailing for years. Though a man said

however, means that a person is not in good health.

These expressions are also used in Gloucestershire.

"We do rent a little house and bit of garden of Mr. Jones;" his cottage and garden might be the largest in the district. "I did take the man his *bit o' victuals*" would mean his ordinary dinner, and perhaps a large one too. So, "He do get a drop of drink" might mean six quarts of cider a-day. Ask a woman staggering under a load of wood what she has got on her head, she will answer, "I ha just been picking a few chats." (Chats is a diminutive, meaning small sticks.) On the same principle the cottagers amplify, when talking of those objects which are expensive to them. "How many children have you?" *Woman*. "A large family; I ha had ten." You do not discover, until you ask a second question, "but I ha buried six when they were babbies."

The habit of farmers and gardeners, in speaking of their respective productions, is likewise precisely analogous to that which has been just mentioned of cottagers. No farmer or gardener will admit times to be good, or weather to be altogether favourable. If you say to a farmer, "Wheat is as high now as any farmer can wish it," he will answer, "Aye, but look at barley, and we ha had no fruit this year." So if a gardener is told that "these are fine warm days now for bringing things forward," he is sure to find out that there is too much or too little sun, or that the nights are too cold or too damp. The reason of this, of course, is lest much should be expected of them. Walter Scott uses these words in a conversation between Frank Osbaldestone and Andrew Fairservice: "Gude een, gude een t'ye. Fine weather for your work, my friend." "It's no that muckle to be complained of," answered the man, with that limited degree of praise which farmers and gardeners usually bestow on the very best weather. In like manner, if it were the best year of pheasants ever known, a Herefordshire keeper would admit no more than that he had a "smart few." (See below in SMART.)

MILLET, *s.* a miller, probably softened from *millard*.

MIMMOCKIN, *adj.* an epithet applied to a puny weakly child; as "a little *minmockin* thing." Probably altered from *minnock* or *minikin*. See Forby in *Minnock*, and *Philolog. Museum*, vol. i. p. 680.

To MIND, *v.* to watch, to look after. As "I ha left Bill at home to *mind* the children."

MINT, *s.* a mite. **MINTY**, *adj.* full of mites.

To a MINUTE. Accurately, not only as to time, but also as to knowledge.

MIRKSHUT, *s.* the end of the evening, the twilight. (GL.) From *mirk* and *shut*; the time when the evening *closes in*.

MIRKY, *adj.* gloomy, (in common use.) As, "A mirky day," "Mirky weather." Concerning this word, see Nares and Jamieson in *Mirk*. It is used in Yorkshire: Willan *in v.*

MISHROOM, *s.* mushroom. (GL.)

MISKIN, *s.* a mixen. An ancient corruption: see

There is another expression usual among the country people, which is characteristic of their caution. "I suppose," does not mean anything doubtful or hypothetical, but is used as a sort of veil, when the speaker after all is describing what he himself knows for certain. As, "There was a pretty noise and bustle there last night, I suppose." "Where and who made it?" "Oh, I saw them all fighting together at the public for half an hour." This prevails among farmers as well as labourers. (See Crav. Gl. in *Indifferent*.)

Nares *in v.* It is also used in Kent, according to Grose *in v.*

MOGGY, *s.* a name used in fondling a calf. From *Margaret*.

MOIL, *s.* sticky, wet dirt. The same as *mullock*. Also used in Gloucestershire. To *moil* occurs in Johnson's Dictionary, where it is explained to mean, 1. to daub with dirt; 2. to toil or labour.

MOILED, *adj.* dirty with wet mud; stuck in the mud. Also used in Gloucestershire.

MOILED, *adj.* hornless. "A moiled sheep" is a sheep without horns. From *Moel*, Welsh, bare, bald.

To MOITHER, *v. a. and n.* to confuse, to perplex; to be weak in mind. MOITHERING, or MOITHERED, confused, silly; also lightheaded or delirious. This word, under the form *moider*, is also used in Yorkshire: Willan, Craven Glossary, and Hunter, *in v.* *Moithered* means "confounded, tired out," in Gloucestershire, according to Grose; but it appears not to be known there at the present time.

MOMBLEMENT, *s.* confusion, disorder.

To MOOCH, *v.* to play truant. To *mouch* means to pilfer in Berkshire, and *micher* means a thief, a pilferer, in Norfolk according to Grose *in vv.* It is corrupted from "to mich," to conceal, an old word, which occurs in the expression "miching mallecho," secret malice, in Hamlet, act iii. sc. 2. See also

Nares *in v.* *Micher* is used by Chaucer for a thief; Tyrwhitt *in v.* and by other old writers for a truant; Nares *in v.* In Devonshire, to miche means to skulk or absent oneself from school without leave, and "michard" is a truant schoolboy: Palmer *in vv.* (who states that *to miche* is derived from the old French, but no such word as *micher* occurs in Roquefort). "To meech" and "meecher" have similar meanings in Somersetshire: Jennings *in vv.* In the Forest of Dean "to mooche blackberries," or simply "to mooch," means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained there the name of "mooches." The original meaning doubtless was, (as is stated by Grose *in v.*) to play the truant in order to gather blackberries. Compare 1 Hen. IV. act ii. sc. 4. "Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat *blackberries*?" where see the notes of the commentators. See also Crav. Gloss. in Michin.

MOOCHER, *s.* a potato left in the ground which sprouts again. So called from its lurking in the ground. Compare LURCHER and TO MOOCH.

MOP, *s.* a fair at which female farm servants are hired. As, "I hired Mary last Lemster mop, and she staid with me two year."

To MORTIFY, *v. a.* to tease or annoy.

MOSY, *adj.* mouldy, soft, tasteless by keeping. Said

of a rotten vegetable. This word was also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose *in v.*, but is not known there at present. *Moskered* means rotten in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

MOSING, *adj.* burning without a flame.

To MOUSTER, *v. n.* to moulder for compost.

Concerning the root of the three last words (which is the same as that of *moss*, *moist*, and *musty*), see Adelung in Moos and Most.

MOSTLY, *adv.* usually, generally a word used by Bacon.

To MUCH, *v.* to fondle, to make much of.

MUCK, *s.* manure. In Lincolnshire, the word *muck* means *moist*, according to Grose *in v.* *Muck* means wet dirt in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.* See further Forby and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

MULLOCK, *s.* and **MULLOCKY**, *adj.* the same as *moil* and *moiled*, which see. *Mullock* is used by Chaucer, and is derived from *mull*, dust, rubbish: see Todd's Johnson *in v.*

MUNCORN CROP, *s.* a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop. It is commonly applied to a mixture of wheat and rye, which makes bread of an excellent quality. The same word is used in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.* It is probably formed of the old word *meng*, or *ming* (whence *mingle*), and *corn*. So in Essex and Norfolk, "bullimong"

means oats, peas, and vetches mixed ; Grose and Forby *in v.* ; and in Norfolk “barley-mung” means barley meal mixed with water and milk : Forby *in v.* See also Forby in *Mung*. The vowel in *meng* or *ming* is similarly changed in the preposition *among*. See Tooke, vol. i. p. 391.

To MUNJER, v. n. to mutter, to speak inarticulately. Compare to MAUNDER. *To munjer* is to speak obscurely from indistinctness of utterance ; to *maunder* is to speak obscurely from confusion of ideas. Also used in Shropshire, according to Grose in *Munger*. The word is perhaps derived from the French *manger*.

MUST, s. ground apples, either pressed or not pressed. Also used in Gloucestershire.

N.

NA, not.

NAILPIERCER, or NAILPERCER, and corruptly, NAIL-PASSER, s. a gimlet.

NAN, an interjection, signifying that the speaker does not hear or understand what has been said to him. This word is also used in Gloucestershire and other parts of England : Craven Glossary, Jennings, and Palmer *in v.* Forby in *Anan*.

NAST, s. dirt, nastiness. (GL.) Probably connected with *nass*, H. German.

NEAR, *adj.* niggardly, stingy. Also used in the northern counties, and in Norfolk: Grose and Forby *in v.*

NESH, *adj.* dainty, delicate, tender. *Nash* and *nesh* are used in the same sense in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary and Hunter, *in v.* Skinner, *in v.*, says that *nesh* was, in his time, a common word in Worcestershire. From *nesh*, (*nesc*, A. S.), and not from the French *niais*, is derived *nice*, which properly means dainty or delicate. (See Nares in Nice.) *Neshe* is used by Chaucer, Court of Love, 1092. See Tyrwhitt *in v.*

NICHIL, *s.* A person who pays nothing is sometimes called a *nichil*. Compare the Italian *annichilare*. The forms *nisgil* and *nisgul* are likewise used, both in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. In Lancashire, "cry'd no child" means a woman cried down by her husband; in which expression *no-child*, according to Grose, is a corruption of *nichil* or *nihil*.

NISCAL, *s.* the smallest of a brood. Formed like the old word *nescook*, from the A. S. *nesc* or *hnesc*, tender, delicate: see Lye *in v.* Other derivatives of this word have a similar sense in other provincial dialects. Grose has "*Nestling*, the smallest bird of the nest or clutch; called also the *nestlecock*, and *nestlebug*. North country word." (The word *nestling* does not occur either in the Craven Glossary or

in Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary.) In Suffolk, according to Moor, the weakest bird of a brood is called *neest gulp*; the youngest or weakest pig of a litter is called the *barra-pig*; the youngest of other animals, *pitman*, or *pinbasket*. See also Forby in barrow pig, nest gulp, pinbasket, and pitman. In Somersetshire, according to Jennings, *nestle tripe* is "the weakest and poorest bird in the nest; applied, also, to the last born, and usually the weakest child of a family; any young, weak, and puny child, or bird." In Devonshire, according to Palmer, *nestledraft* is "the last and weakest child of a family." Other dialects possess different words to express this idea. The least pig of the litter is called a *cadma* or a *whinnock* in the southern counties, and an *anthony pig* in Kent, according to Grose.

NOB, *s.* a common name for a young colt.

NOISE, *s.* a quarrel, a scolding. As, "there was a great *noise* in the house;" "I shall get a *noise* for this." This was its genuine sense in old French; see Borel and Roquefort *in v.* "Chercher noise" is still equivalent to "chercher querelle." *Noxa* is read by some for *rixa* in Petron. Satyr. c. 96, and *noise* is probably derived from this word.

NONSICAL, *adj.* corrupted from *nonsensical*.

NOR, *adv.* than. As, "about the turkeys did you say? I dinna count 'em; but I'll be bold to say there were better *nor* 50."

NUB, *s.* a small lump of anything, a small swelling, the head. (GL.) "A *nub* of coal;" "a great *nub* of a boy," a great stout boy (Forest of Dean). 'The same as *nob*.

TO NUDGE, *v.* to give a slight knock or touch to a person. Not peculiar: see Crav. Gl. *in v.* and Hunter in Knudge.

NURPIN, *s.* a little person.

O.

TO OBLIGATE, *v. a.* to oblige.

ODDMARK, *s.* The portion of the arable land of a farm which, in the customary cultivation of the farm, is applied to a particular crop, is called the oddmark: *e. g.* a farmer might say, "I have sown rather more than my *oddmark* of wheat, or barley, this year." The explanation of this word, given in Duncumb's Herefordshire, vol. i. p. 214, is not correct.

ODDS, *s.* "of no odds," of no importance.

TO ODDS, *v. a.* to alter.

OONT, *s.* See **WONT**.

ON, *prep.* for *of*, seems to be used only before pro-

nouns. As, "He ha got the start *on* him." "He ha seen the last *on* her." "He ha drank the bottle clean; he hanna left us a drop *on* it."

ON THE STREET, in the street. "I met him on the street."

ORNARY, *adj.* for *ordinary*. Shabby, mean-looking, bad. This word is also used in Yorkshire: Craven Glossary *in v.*

ORTS, *s.* bits, fragments, odds and ends. "Come, pick up your orts and away with you," might be said to a servant who misbehaved and was turned out of doors. Hay left in the cratch, and remnants and refuse of other things, are called orts. An old word, still used provincially in most parts of England.

To OSS AT, *v. n.* to set about doing, to begin to do, to show a sign of doing. Applied to inanimate as well as animate objects. This verb is used in the same sense in Westmorland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire; Westm. and Cumb. Gloss. and Hunter *in v.* Wilbraham in Oss, Craven Glossary in Osse. It is a north country word, according to Grose *in v.* It is said to be used in Shropshire with the sense of to dare; as "he does not *oss* to do it." Perhaps from the French *oser*.

OTOMY, *s.* for *anatomy*, a skeleton. See ATOMY.

OURN, *pron.* ours.

To OUST, *v. a.* to turn out.

OUT, *adv.* fully. As, "not *out* ten years old," not having completely reached that age.

OVER THE DOOR. Out of doors. "To put a man over the door" is to turn him out of doors.

To OVERLIGHT, *v. n.* to alight from a horse.

To OVERLOOK, *v.* to bewitch. The expression occurs in other counties (see *e. g.* Palmer and Jennings *in v.*) and has apparently given rise to the proverb, "The devil *looks over* Lincoln." It is derived from the general superstition of the evil eye. See Grimm's *D. Mythol.* p. 623, and Crav. Gloss. in *Evil Eye*.

OVERSEEN, *part.* mistaken. As, "I was much *overseen* in that business." The same sense is preserved in the conjugate noun *oversight*.

P.

PANE, *s.* a bed of vegetables, or compartment in a garden. This word (which is commonly limited to compartments of glass in a window) is similarly used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* In the will of the Lady Clare, foundress of Clare Hall, who died in 1313, "*paane*" is used for a skirt (Royal Wills, p. 35.) In the will of Henry VI. it seems merely to mean "side," for speaking of Eton, he says,

“The north *pane* of the college shall conteyn 155 feet within the walls” (Ib. p. 300). The old sense of compartments remains in the word “counter-pane,” a coverlet of chequered panes. *Panel*, in the sense of a compartment of woodwork, or the square bit of parchment on which the jurors’ names are written, is a diminutive of *pane*.

To **PANK**, *v. a.* the same as to *pol*t, which see. A *panking pole* is a long pole for beating apple trees. *Bang*, *bank*, and *pank* are different forms of the same word : see Palmer in *Bang*.

PANT, *s.* a hollow declivity on the side of a hill, generally without water. From the Welsh. *Pant* in Welsh means a depression, a hollow, a low place ; *pannu* is to hem in, to make a depression ; and *pannwl* is a dimple. The idea, therefore, seems to be, something enclosed by a raised edge. Perhaps this root is connected with *pane*. In Northumberland, according to Grose, a *pan*t is a cistern to receive falling water.

PARJETING, *s.* the plastering in the inside of a chimney-flue. See Nares *in v.* The plaster is made of mortar mixed with cowdung, and is used only where it is likely to be made hot ; being more tenacious when so mixed than ordinary mortar. Comp. Jennings and Crav. Gl. *in v.* Probably from the French *parjeter*.

PARJETER, *s.* a tiler and plasterer. (GL.)

PATIENATE, *adj.* patient. Sometimes pronounced almost like *passionate*.

PEA-ESH, *s.* pease-stubble. The words *edish*, *etch*, *arrish*, or *ersh* are used, in different parts of England, in the sense of *aftermath* or *stubble*. The root of all is the A.S. prefix *-ed*, which means "again."

PEASE-BRUSH, *s.* pease-stubble, when harrowed or *brushed*, preparatory to sowing wheat.

PEAZEN, or PAZEN, *s.* pease. (GL.)

PEG, *s.* pig. (GL.)

PELT, *s.* the skin of a sheep, after the wool has been taken off. Not peculiar to Herefordshire: see Grose and Forby *in v.* Compare *peltry* in the fur trade, and *pelz* German.

PERAMBLE, *s.* a long tedious discourse. Corrupted from *preamble*.

PERKY, or PERGY (the *g* hard), *adj.* saucy, uncivil, impudent, obstinate. Also in a good sense: in spirits, as applied to a person recovering from sickness. In Norfolk, *perk* means brisk: Forby *in v.* "To spurk up," is to spring, shoot, or rise up briskly, in the south, according to Grose. Connected with the words to *peer* and to *perk up*.

PERT, or PIERT, *adj.* brisk, in good health.

PETH, *s.* crumb of bread. The same word as *pith*.

To PICK, *v. a.* to glean. *To pike* has the same sense in the midland counties, according to Marshall.

PIECE, *s.* 'a field. Sometimes applied to animals and men, as, "a sickly piece," a sickly child.

PIKLE, *s.* a hayfork. Also used in Cheshire: Wilbraham in Pikehill. In Gloucestershire, a hay fork is called *pike* or *pick*. *Pike* and *pich*, or *pitch*, are different forms of the same word; and from *pike* comes *pikle*.

PILL, *s.* a small creek, capable of holding small barges for loading and unloading. From the Welsh *pil*, a creek. This word is used on the Severn, and is probably peculiar to that river, as an appellative; but it occurs elsewhere in Celtic districts as a proper name. Thus a village on the Falmouth river is named Pill; Pilltown, in the county of Kilkenny, is situated on a creek called the Pill near the Suir; and Pilltown, in the county of Waterford, is on the Blackwater.

PITCH, *s.* a steep hill, generally on a road. See *JET*.

PITCHATS, *s.* broken glass, china, &c. Perhaps a corruption of *potsherds*.

PISHTY, *s.* used in calling to a puppy, as *puss* is used in calling to a cat. Also used in the Forest of Dean.

PITOUS, *adj.* piteous, pronounced *pitis* in Somersetshire; Jennings *in v.* *Pitous* is the form used by Chaucer, C. T. 8962, from the French *piteux*.

PLACE, *s.* a house with a small quantity of land attached to it. As, "What *place* have you got?"
 "I do live in a nice little *place* under the hill."

To PLEACH, *v. a.* to make a hedge by partially cutting the upright shoots near the ground, and then bending them down and intertwining them between upright stakes. An old word (Nares *in v.*), still used as a provincialism in many parts of England: Grose and Moor *in v.* *Pleisseicum* is domus suburbana, Ducange *in v.* Hence Plessis les Tours and other places in France (Ménage *in v.*) *Pleissiare* is *plectere*, and the name is derived from the pleached hedges round country houses of this kind.

PLIM and PLIMMER, *s.* a plummet.

To PLIM, *v. a.* to let down a plumb line.

PLIM, *adj.* upright, perpendicular. "A horse goes plim;" *i. e.* he is upright, well-balanced. The word *plum* is similarly used in Yorkshire and in Suffolk: Craven Glossary and Moor *in v.*; and the word *plim* in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

To PLIM, *v.* to swell. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.*, and see Grose *in v.* Probably connected with *plump*.

POCK, *s.* a small field. Equivalent to *croft*, as used in other parts of the country.

To POCHÉ, *v.* "To poche ground" is to tread it when wet. A gateway about which cattle and

horses stand in winter, is *poched*. Fields are *poched* in like manner. See Grose in Pochy.

POPLERN, or POPLIN, *adj.* made of poplar. See ELMEN.

POPPET, *s.* a term of endearment, used to an infant. "Pretty poppet." The word is similarly used in Yorkshire, according to the Crav. Gloss. in *v.* In Suffolk, *poppet* is a term of endearment to a young girl: Moor in *v.* In Norfolk, *poppet* is equivalent to *puppet*: Forby in *v.* The word occurs in Chaucer's Sir Thopas, *v.* 13631.

"This were a *popet* in an arm to embrace,
For any woman, smal and faire of face."

Compare Adelung in Puppe.

To POTHER, *v. a.* to shake, to poke.

To POULT, *v. a.* to strike the branches of a tree with a pole, in order to get the fruit. From *pole*.

POUND, *s.* a pond, particularly a mill pond. (GL.)

POUND-STAKLE, *s.* the floodgates of a pond and the posts and frame which support them. (GL.)

POUT-LEDDEN, *adj.* spirit-led, as by will of the wisp.

From the Welsh *pwca*, a fiend or hobgoblin, whence the Puck of Midsummer's Night's Dream.

"Pouke" is quoted as a spirit from the romance of Richard Cœur de Lion in Toome's Glossary.

To POUTCH, *v. n.* to pout.

POVEY, *s.* an owl. (GL.)

POWER, *s.* a quantity. Similarly used in Yorkshire ;

• Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*, and in Norfolk :

Forby *in v.* Compare the use of *vis* in Latin :

“Est hederæ vis

Multa qua crines religata fulges.”—*Hor. O.*

PRETTY WELL, *adv.* expressive. As “He did *pretty well* tell him out,” *i. e.* roundly or fully. It is applicable to actions as well as words.

PRICKED, *adj.* sour, as “pricked cider.”

PRILL, *s.* a small stream of running water. From the Welsh *prill*, a rill.

PROMISCUOUSLY, *adv.* accidentally, by chance. A similar use of this word prevails in Suffolk : Moor in Pramiscas.

PUE, *s.* the udder. (GL.)

THE PUBLIC, *s.* the public house. The same abridgment is used in Norfolk : Forby *in v.*

To PUG, *v. a.* to pluck out ; as, “to pug a rick,” to tug out the projecting hay from a rick, in order to put it in shape ; “to pug a horse’s mane or tail,” “to pug feathers from poultry,” &c. “To pug” also signifies “to pull” in Perthshire, according to Jamieson *in v.* *To pug* meant *to steal* in old English : Nares in Pugging.

PULFIN, *s.* “A great pulfin of a boy,” a large fat

child. In the Norfolk dialect, "pulky" means "thick, fat, chubby, and short:" Forby *in v.* (*i.e.* bulky).

To PUN (pronounced *poon*), *v. a.* to beat. This old word (Nares *in v.*) is also used in Cheshire: Wilbr. *in v.* In Yorkshire it is pronounced *pund*: Crav. Gloss. *in v.* According to Grose, "to poon" or "pun" is a north country word for "to kick." The ordinary sense of *punning* is (as Nares observes) derived from repeatedly *striking* upon the same word.

PUNISHMENT, *s.* pain, in a general sense. As, "I was in great *punishment* with the tooth-ache." There is a similar use of the word in the slang language of the prize-ring.

PURE, *adj.* free from disease. An answer delivered by a servant to an inquiry after a lady's health: "My mistress gives her service to you, and she is *pure*." *Purely* has the same meaning in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

To PUT ABOUT, *v.* to teaze, or worry. As, "Now don't go to *put me about*." (Forest of Dean.)

Q.

To QUANK, *v.* to subdue. Probably the same as to *quench*.

QUAR, *s.* quarry. (Forest of Dean.)

To QUAT, *v.* to squat. (GL.) *Quat*, as an adjective, for *squat*, occurs in Devonshire: Palmer *in v.*

To QUEEK, *v. a.* to press or squeeze down, to pinch. Probably *queek*, *queech*, *squeech*, and *squeeze*, are different forms of the same word.

QUEEST, *s.* a wood pigeon. This old word (Nares, *in v.*) is probably contracted, as well as the Scotch *cushat*, and the north country *cowshut*, from the Anglo-Saxon *cusceote*.

To QUILT, *v.* to swallow. (GL.)

To QUIRE, *v.* to inquire. (GL.) To "lay quirance," means to inquire, in Herefordshire.

QUOB, *s.* a quicksand, a shaking bog. *Quäbbe* is the Mecklenburg word for a marshy place. See Adelung in *Quabbeln*, and Schlegel, as below.

To QUOP, *v.* to throb, as a gathering. Also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose. See Adelung in *Quabbeln*, which is used of the palpitation or quivering of fat or soft flesh. *Quabbeln* is the same word as *wabble*, which is applied to the irregular motion of an arrow through the air; see A. W. Schlegel's remarks on a translation of a passage in *Romeo and Juliet*, *Krit. Schriften*, vol. ii. p. 120.

R.

RACK, *s.* a rude road, a narrow path, a track.

To RAIL, *v.* to reel.

RAISTY, *adj.* rancid. Applied to bacon spoilt by long keeping. Used in other parts of England; see Crav. Gl. and Forby in *Reasty*, and Jennings in *rasty*.

RAITH, or *RAIT*, *s.* weeds, sticks, straw, and other rubbish in a pool or in running water. According to Grose, "to rait timber, hemp, or flax," means, in the northern counties, to put it into a pond or ditch, in order to water or season it. Compare Crav. Gl. in *Rate*.

RAMMILY, or *ROMMILY*, *adj.* tall and rank, as grass. Also applied to animals; as "a long, rammily colt," means one leggy, loose, ill put together. This word is also used in Gloucestershire: Marshall's Rural Econ. of Glost. vol. ii. p. 331. Its root is the same as that of the verb *to ramble* (*rammeln*, German). *Ramile*, which means "underwood, twigs," in the Craven dialect, is derived by the author of the Craven Glossary from the Latin *ramulus*; *rammel*, which means "branchy" in Scotch, is derived by Jamieson from the French *ramillé*. It seems more probable that they are connected with the root of *ramble*.

RAMPAGING, *RAMPAGIOUS*, *adj.* riotous, ill-disposed. "To rampadge," in Devonshire, means, according to Palmer, "to prance about, to scour up and down

stairs." From *to romp* or *ramp* : see Jamieson in *Ramp* and Jennings in *Ramping*.

RANDYROW, *s.* a disturbance. Corrupted from *rendezvous*.

RATCH, *s.* a subsoil of stone and gravel, mixed with clay. According to Grose, "rachel" means "broken stones found under mould," in Derbyshire; and "ratcher" means "rock" in Lancashire.

RATHE, *adj.* early; *e. g.* a "rathe hatch of birds," meaning an early hatch. Used in other counties: Grose *in v.* An old word: Nares *in v.* It occurs in Chaucer, as well as its comparative and superlative, *rather* and *rathest*. The former likewise occurs in Spenser:

"The *rather* lambs been starved with cold."
Shepherd's Calendar, February.

The comparative form has remained in common use as an adverb. "I would *rather* do so," is precisely equivalent to "I would *sooner* do so," and corresponds to the German use of *eher*; "das hätte ich *eher* gethan." The root of *rathe* and *ready* is the same: see Bosworth in *hræd* and *rað*. Horne Tooke, vol. i. p. 473.

To REBEL, *v.* to revel.

REEN, *s.* the interval between the ridges of ploughed ground. Compare Wilbraham in *Reean*. Hunter

states that in Yorkshire, "a line across meadows which has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain*."

REMETIC, *s.* emetic. Some use the expression a "remetical man," for "a medical man." *Remetic* is coined out of *emetic* and *remedy*.

REPROBATE, *s.* applied only to a common swearer.

RHEUMATIZ, or RHEUMATICS, *s.* rheumatism.

RID, *s.* earth removed from the top of a quarry.

To RID, *v.* to empty, as, "To rid the stomach," for to vomit. Also to clear ground; whence "the riddings," as the name of a field; ground which has been *ridded* of trees and bushes.

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* scandalous, morally wrong. Compare COMICAL and CURIOUS, which convey a similar meaning.

RIGHT, *s.* duty; as, "I have no right to pay," meaning, I am not bound to pay, I ought not to pay. This use of the word also prevails in other parts of England; see *e. g.* Moor, Forby, and Hunter *in v.*

RIPPLE, *s.* a small coppice, or thicket of underwood. Perhaps the parish of Ripple, between Upton and Tewkesbury, in Worcestershire, derives its name from this word. There is still a quantity of waste ground overgrown with bushes and timber, forming "Ripple Common."

To RISE, *v.* to raise. Compare *to fall* for *to fell*.

ROCHLIS, *s.* rattle. "The *rochlis* in the throat,"
i. e. before death. Compare the German *röcheln*.

"Wer scheidet dort röchelnd vom Sonnenlicht,"

Körner, Lützow's Wilde jagd.

See *Adelung in v.*

To ROLLICK, or **ROLLOCK**, *v.n.* to romp or ramble in an
irregular wayward manner, like a child or a puppy.
Connected with *roll*. See *Crav. Gl. in Rallakin*.

ROOT, *s.* a rut. (GL.)

To ROUSE, *v. a.* to stir up, to turn out; as, "the
chickens were in the barn; I did *rouse* them
out."

ROSS, *s.* a morass. From the Welsh *rhos*.

To ROW FOR, *v.* to look for. (GL.)

ROWCAST, *adj.* rough-cast. (GL.)

To ROWSTLE, *v. n.* to stir oneself up. Used of birds
when dusting themselves in the sun. The same
as *to rustle*, from *to rouse*.

RUBBLE, *s.* a mixture of stones and earth in a quarry.
"Rubble" is explained in Palmer's Devonshire
Glossary to mean loose gravelly rubbish.

RUCK, *s.* 1. a heap; as "rucks of mawn," heaps of
peat. Chickens are "all of a ruck" when crowded
under the hen. 2. A rut of a road. 3. A crease.
Smooth linen, when tumbled, is "all of a ruck:"
hence—

To RUCKLE, *v. a.* to rumple, to crease. In the York-

shire dialect, *ruck* and *ruckle* signify "a great quantity, a heap of stones:" Crav. Gloss. *in v.*; and see Hunter *in v.* In Cheshire and Lancashire *ruck* is used, as a substantive and verb, in the same senses as in Herefordshire: Wilb. *in v.* The meanings of *ruck* in Suffolk are nearly similar: Moor *in v.* The form *reck* occurs in old English: Skinner *in v.* Ruck is also Scotch: Jam. *in v.* The German *rück*, the Scotch *rig*, and the English *ridge*, and *rick*, are other forms of the same word.

RUDGE, *s.* a ridge in a field. See RUCK.

RUMPLED SKEIN, anything that is in great confusion, as an account badly kept. (GL.)

RUNDLE, *s.* a hollow pollard tree. Probably a *roundle*, from *round*.

RUSTY, *adj.* intractable; corrupted from *restive*. The word used in Yorkshire and Norfolk is *reasty*: Craven Gloss. and Forby *in v.*—See above in *Reasty*. The desire of converting a strange into a familiar sound is a frequent cause of corruption in all languages. Changes of this sort are usually made without any reference to the meaning of the word. Thus the French *rondeau* became *round O*, and *bourdon* became *burden* (of a song); so *bumble bee* became *humble bee*, *kink-cough* became *chin-cough*, and *gorstberries*, *gooseberries*. The *craig*

(i. e. throat) *end* of a neck of mutton became the *scrag end*; and *lustring*, a shining silk, so called from its lustre, was commonly written *lulestring*. *Livorno* was changed into *Leghorn*, *Coruña* into *the Groin*, and a *Prussian fir* into a *spruce fir* (Nares *in v.*) Compare DISGEST, RANDYROW, and REMETIC.

S.

S. The 's of the possessive case is used in Herefordshire where educated persons would use the particle *of*. Thus "Monnington's parish" would, in the mouth of a countryman, mean the parish of Monnington; in that of an educated person, it would mean the parish belonging to Mr. Monnington, or the parish in which he lived.

SAFE TO HAVE, sure to have.

SALLY, *s.* a willow. Also used in Gloucestershire; called *sallow* in Suffolk: Moor *in v.* See Adelung in Sahlweide, Stalder in Sale. Compare the Latin *salix*.

SALTY, *adj.* rather salt.

To SAUCE, *v.* to abuse. As, "He *sauced* me shocking." Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

A SAY SO, *s.* a merely nominal advantage.

SCALLAGE, or SCALLENGE, *s.* a detached covered porch

at the entrance of a churchyard: Ducange *in v.* shows that *scalus* was sometimes used for *stallus*, in the sense of a seat. Hence perhaps may have been derived *scalagium*. Concerning the termination *agium*, see Diez, Rom. Gramm. vol. ii. p. 252.

SCAMBLING, *adj.* sprawling. "Shambling" means awkward in the gait in Derbyshire, according to Grose.

SCAR, *s.* a precipice, a steep bare bank. This word is also Scotch: Jam. *in v.* It is likewise used in Westmorland and Cumberland: Gloss. *in v.* and in Yorkshire: Ray, Willan, and Craven Gloss. *in v.* See Tooke's Div. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 173.

To be SCARIFIED, *v.* to be frightened out of one's wits.

To SCOG, *v.n.* to boast.

A SCOGGER, *s.* a boaster.

SCOTE, *s.* a dragstaff. (GL.)

To SCOTE, *v.* to plough up the ground by slipping in attempting to stop. (GL.)

To SCRAT, *v.* to scratch. Also used in Gloucestershire.

To SCRAWL, *v.* to crawl. The *s* prefixed, as in *slanget*; while in *quat* and *queech* it is omitted. Compare *cag* and *skag*.

SCRAWLING, *adj.* slight. "A scrawling frost" is a slight frost. (GL.)

SCREECH, *s.* the missel thrush. (GL.)

SCREECHES, *s.* swifts. (GL.)

To SCROUCH, or SCROWGE, *v. a.* to crush, to press together, to make untidy; formed from *to crouch*.

This word, according to Grose, is also used in Middlesex. A *scrudge* is a squeeze in Westmorland and Cumberland: Gloss. *in v.*

SCUTCH GRASS, *s.* couch grass. In Gloucestershire, according to Grose, *couch* (vulgarly pronounced *squitch*) means the roots of grass collected by the harrow in pasture lands, when first ploughed up.

SEEDNY, *s.* time of sowing the land.

SEG, *s.* sedge. This mode of pronouncing the word also obtains in Yorkshire and Suffolk: Craven Gloss. and Moor, *in v.* Nares, *in v.*, gives instances of it from old writers.

SELFISH, *adj.* self-conceited.

To SEND, *v.* to "go to send" is to accompany on the road; as "he is gone to send his sister to Hereford." In like manner to "come send," is to go to meet. Compare the Greek προπέμπειν.

To SHIFT, *v. a.* to move, to remove. A man who changes his clothes is said "to shift himself." Also used in Gloucestershire: see likewise Hunter *in v.*

SHIMMY, *s.* shift; now used by cottagers. From *chemise*.

SHOUL, *s.* shovel. (GL.) Also used in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Grose in Shool; in Westmorland and Cumberland: Westm. and Cumb. Gloss. *in v.*, and in Yorkshire, Hunter and Crav. Gl. *in v.* Compare the Scotch *deil* from *devil*.

SHUPPICK, *s.* a hay fork. Probably from *shove-pike*.

SHUT, *s.* a *shoot* or spout of water. See **LANDSHUT**.

To GET SHUT OF, to get rid of. This word is also used in Gloucestershire, as well as in Yorkshire and Cheshire: Craven Gloss., Hunter, and Wilbr. *in v.* See Tooke, Div. of Purl., vol. ii. p. 130.

SICH, or **SISH**, *such*. Also used in Gloucestershire.

SIGHT, *s.* a large number. "A sight of sheep, birds, &c." Also used in Gloucestershire, and in Suffolk and Norfolk: Moor and Forby *in v.*

Of no SIGNIFICATION, of no importance. Also used in Gloucestershire.

SIMPLE, *adj.* sickly, feeble, helpless.

SKEG, *s.* the stump of a branch; also a rent in a piece of cloth such as would be made by a stump of a branch. (GL.) It is used in the latter sense in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* See **CAG**.

To SKLEM, *v.* to steal slyly. It seems to be applied exclusively to animals, especially cats and dogs. Thus, "Lor, missus, if our cat hanna gone and *sklemmed* all our cream." "Come out, dog, get bye, dog. If I hanna minded him, he'd ha *sklemmed* aw our victuals." If this word originally

meant to steal for purposes of gluttony, as a cat or dog does, it may be connected with the German *schlürren*; see Adelung *in v.*

SLAB, *s.* the piece which is sawn from a tree in squaring it. Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties: see Grose, Crav. Gl., Wilbraham, Forby, and Moor *in v.*

SLADE, *s.* a valley.

SLAMMOCKIN, *s.* a slattern. This word is also used in Gloucestershire and in other parts of England: Crav. Gloss. in Slammocking, Moor in Slammaken, Jennings in Slomaking, Palmer in Slummaking. Formed from *lammockin* (which see), by prefixing *s.*

SLANG, or **SLINGET**, *s.* a long, narrow piece of ground. Compare **LANGET**.

To SLART, *v. a.* to stain. "To slart" is explained to splash with dirt, in Thoresby's Yorkshire words, in Hunter's Appendix, p. 122 and see Craven Glossary *in v.*

To SLAT, *v.* to slit. *Slat* is evidently the past participle of *slit* (like *slate*), made into a new verb, like *hoist*, *throng*, *sloken* in Scotch, and many others. Compare *to Hope*, in this Glossary.

To SLEAVE, *v. a.* to tear down, as a branch of a tree or a cutting of a plant.

SLEAVING, *s.* a twig *sleaved* off. "To slive" means to split or to slice in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and

Cheshire: Crav. Gloss. and Wilbr. *in v.* In Suffolk, a *sliver* is a splinter or a slice: Moor *in v.* The word is common in old writers: see Nares *in v.* Thus, in "King Lear," act iv. sc. 2:—

"She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither."

And "Macbeth," act iv. sc. 1:—

"Slips of yew
Slivered in the moon's eclipse."

SLED, *s.* a sledge.

SLIKE, *adj.* slippery. Pronounced *sleek*, or *slick*, in Gloucestershire. *Slick* has become an Americanism.

SLINGER, *s.* one who steals cloth yarn or the like from clothiers, with a view to its being worked up or finished. (GL.)

To SLITHER, *v. n.* to slide. Also used in Yorkshire. Crav. Gl. *in v.* In Somersetshire, "to slitter" is to slide, according to Jennings. "To slather" is used in Cheshire: Wilbr. *in v.*

SLUDGE, or SLUSH, *s.* a wet or muddy place. As, "The field is all in a *slush*." "The road be a complete *sludge*." Hence SLUSHY, muddy.

SMART, *adj.* in good health. "A smart few" means a considerable number. The latter expression is also used in Gloucestershire.

To SMIRCH, or SMOUCH, *v. a.* to daub, dirty, stain. An old word: See Johnson in Smirch and Besmirch.

It is formed from *mirk*. Compare SCRAWL and QUEEK.

SNAG, *s.* a rough projecting stump of a tree. Also used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* In Somersetshire, *snag* means a tooth: Jennings *in v.* *Snag* is used in the United States for a tree lodged in a river, and projecting from the bottom so as to be dangerous to vessels. It is apparently the same word as *nug*, used in Devonshire for a knot or protuberance: Palmer *in v.* Compare CAG and SKEG. "To snag," in Cheshire, means to cut off the lateral branches of trees: Wilbr. *in v.* The verb has the same sense in the Westmorland and Cumberland dialect: Gloss. *in v.*

To SNAG, *v.* to teaze, to repeat the same thing several times. (Forest of Dean.) See Crav. Gl. in knag and snag.

To SNITE, *v.* to blow the nose. (GL.) Also used in Yorkshire: Thoresby, and Watson in Hunter's App. p. 123. 160.

So, "She is so," she is pregnant. An euphemismus. (GL.)

SOAK, *s.* A "green soak," or "a warm soak," is a small spot of marshy ground, in which a spring rises, or which is kept moist during the winter by the action of water. It differs from a *gall* (which see), as being generally a low hollow place, whereas a gall may be on a sloping bank.

SOFT, *adj.* foolish. Thus we say "a hard-headed person," meaning a shrewd or sagacious person.

Used also in Yorkshire: *Hunter in v.*

SOLE, *s.* a collar of wood, put round the neck of cattle to confine them to the stielch. (See **STIELCH**)

This old word is also used in Cheshire: *Wilbr. in Sahl*. From the A.S. *sal* or *sæl*, a bond or rope (whence *seal*). Compare the High German *seil*, and in a narrower sense *sahlband* (*Adelung in v.*) The relation of this word to *sale* and *sally* (which see) makes it analogous to ἱλλας παρ' Ἰωσιν ὁ ἀπὸ λύγου δεσμός, *Eustath. p. 834. 39.* See *Phil. Mus. vol. i. p. 413.*

SOLID, *adj.* steady and serious. As "a solid child."

Used in the same sense in Gloucestershire. In Monmouthshire it is sometimes used with reference to the intellect, as "He is not quite *solid* in his mind."

SOLLER, *s.* an upper floor. Also used in Norfolk:

Forby in v. The loft on which the ringers stand is called a *bell-soller* in this county: *Forby in v.*

It is a south country word, according to *Grose in v.* Anything placed in an upper room is said to be laid "on the sollar." The usage is old:

"On a soleer, as Bevis looke out
At a window all about,
Helms he saw and brynnys bright."

Sir Bevis of Hamptoun, in Ellis's Romances, vol. ii. p. 160.

"Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kell,
And some on a sollar, oft turning them well."

Tusser, c. 47. s. 53.

The word *solarium* belongs to the Latinity of the middle ages, and is probably derived from *solum*, (like "floor," applied to the successive stories of a house.) Ducange explains it to be "*domus contignatio vel cubiculum majus ac superius*," and he cites, "*Chronica Australis anno 869.—Ludovicus Imperator de solario cecidit.*" There was a hall at Cambridge, which

"Man clepe the *soler* hall at Cantabreege."

Chaucer, C. T. 3988.

See Tyrwhitt's note to this passage, who says that it seems to have meant an open gallery or balcony, which is doubtful. Adelung in Söller discusses at length the meaning and etymology of this word, which he appears to consider of purely German origin, and connected with *sahl*. It seems, however, more probable that (like many other German words belonging to architecture, as *pforte*, *thurm*, &c.) it was borrowed from the Latin. Adelung himself states that Söller in Low German is equivalent to *boden* in High German. *Solár* in Spanish is the mansion house of a family. "*Hidalgo de solár conocido*" is, a gentleman of good family. Compare TALLET.

used in Herefordshire.

SORE, *adj.* "A sore fellow" means a rogue, a rascal.

"A sore time" means a sad time. It is a term of strong disapprobation: see Forby in Sore, and Wilbr. in Sorry.

Sort, *s.* "A thing of a sort" means a corresponding thing: "Words of a sort" means a quarrel.

SOULD, *s.* soul. Compare GOWND and LOST.

SPEDE, *s.* spade. (GL.)

SPILL, *s.* a splinter. Long thin splinters of wood used in farm houses for lighting caudles are called *spills*. Concerning the ancient use of this word see Boswerth A.S. Dict. in Spild, and Nares in Spel and Spil. The word now used in Yorkshire is *spelk*: Crav. Gloss. *in v.* from the A.S. *spelc*. Compare the German *spille*, and the Italian *spillo*. The game of *spillikins* is a diminutive from this word; see Phil. Mus. vol. i. p. 681.

To SPILL, or SPALL, *v. a.* to splinter. It is used not only by carpenters to express the splitting of wood from surfaces, but also by masons to describe the breaking of the edges of worked stone. This word also occurs in Gloucestershire, and other counties. See Grose and Palmer in Spalls.

SPITTLE, *s.* a spade. Comp. Crav. Gl. *in v.*

SPLAVIN, *s.* a great blotch of eruption.

To SPOTTLE, *v. a.* to splash. From *spot*.

SPRACK, *adj.* lively, active. Also used in Glou-

cestershire, and see Grose *in v.* Shakspeare has the word : Merry Wives of Windsor, act iv. sc. 1.

“ He is a good *sprag* memory.”

SPREADER, s. (pronounced *spreeder*), a cross-piece of wood, which prevents the traces of the fore-horses of a team from collapsing. Also used in Gloucestershire.

SQUILT, or SQUELT, s. an eruption or spot on the skin.

STACK, s. a flight of stone steps up to a hay-loft, or the like, on the outside of a building. (GL.)

STAM, or STOM, s. stem. (GL.)

STANK, s. a dam which keeps back water ; e.g. in a water-meadow turfs would be put in a shallow ditch used for irrigation, as a *stank* to turn or raise the water. A *stank* is sometimes made accidentally ; stones, bushes, &c., accumulate in the bed of a brook, and *stank back* the water. This frequently happens where a fence of any kind crosses running water. A man shutting down a floodgate would *stank back* the water. Also used in Norfolk : Forby *in v.*

To STANK, v. The verb is most commonly used with the addition of the word *back*.

STEAN, s. an earthen vessel with straight sides. The word is also used in Devonshire : Palmer *in v.*, and in Cheshire : Wilbraham *in v.*

STEECKER, or STICKER, s. a stick to stop a wagon ascending a hill.

To STEEN A WELL, v. a. to line a well. **STEENING OF A WELL,** lining of a well. Also used in Gloucestershire, and sometimes applied to stoning a road.

STELCH, s. the upright post to which the sole (see the word) is attached by means of a with. Formed from *stele*.

STELE, s. the wooden handle of a rake or pitchfork. This old word (Lye and Nares *in v.*) is also used in Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Suffolk: Crav. Gloss., Hunter, and Wilbraham in *Stele*, Moor in *Stale*, Grose in *Stale* and *Steal*. The expression "rake-stele" occurs in Chaucer: Tyrwhitt *in v.* The A. S. *stel* or *stele* means a column (compare *στήλη* and *σῦλος*); whence the origin of *stelch* is obvious.

STICK, s. a timber tree. A riding stick is commonly called a *rod* or *wand*. *Stick*, in the sense of a timber tree, is not peculiar to Herefordshire, but occurs in Gloucestershire and other counties. It is likewise used as a vituperative term; as "a comical *stick*," an ill-tempered person.

STIPE, s. a steep ascent on a road. As "when you come to the *stipe*." (GL.)

To STOCK, v. a. to peck, as a bird. To strike and wrench with an axe having a flat end. Hence a *stocking axe*. Also used in Gloucestershire.

STOCKEL, STOGGEREL, or STOCKELD, *s.* an old pollard tree. From *stock*.

To STRIP THE COWS is to take the last milk from them. After calves have sucked all they can get, the cows stand a few minutes, and are then stripped.

STUB. A *bull stub* is a bull that has been cut.

STUCK, *s.* a shock of wheat.

STUPID, *adj.* obstinate. Corrupted from *stupid*.

SUCK, *s.* a ploughshare, from *stoch*, Welsh; whence *soc de charrue* in French.

SUITY, *adj.* (pronounced *shuty*), uniform. From *suit*.

Likewise used in Gloucestershire. Also UNSUITY, irregular. As "this barley is so *unsuity*, that it will not do for malting."

SUMBER, *s.* summer. Compare HOMBER.

To SWALE, *v. a.* to split down or off. In sawing the bough of a tree, you must take care lest the weight should make it *swale down the tree*. Grose says, "*swale*' or *sweal*, to singe or burn; as, to *sweal* a hog; a *swealed cat*, a cat whose hair or fur is singed off by sleeping in the ashes. *Sweal* is also sometimes applied to a candle that drozes and melts, called in Middlesex *flaring*. A north and south country word." To *sweal*, or *swale*, in the sense of melting, like a candle in the wind, occurs in the Craven Glossary, in the Appendix to

Hunter's Glossary, in Wilbraham, and in Forby. *Swelan*, A. S. means to burn, see Bosworth *in v.* In high German, *schwelen* means to burn slowly; Adelung *in v.* How *to swale* obtained in Herefordshire the sense of splitting, does not appear.

SWELTERED, *adj.* very hot. Also used in Gloucestershire. In Devonshire, "to swelter" is to perspire, to be overcome with heat: Palmer *in v.* In Yorkshire, "to swelt" is to overpower with heat, so as to be ready to faint away: Cray. Gl. *in v.* "Swelted" and "sweltered" mean overpowered with heat, in Derbyshire, according to Grose. "Sweldersome" or "sweltersome" is overpoweringly hot, in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby *in v.* In the Westmorland and Cumberland Glossary, *to swelt* is explained to overcome with heat and exercise, to faint, to swoon, to die. See also Johnson in Swelt and Swelter. From *sweltan*, A. S., to die: Bosworth *in v.* *Swelten* in old low German meant *deficere*, *languescere*, *ibid.* The word *sweltered* is used in a well known passage of Macbeth:

"Toad, that under coldest stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Sweltered venom sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot."

Act 4, sc. 1.

The meaning of *sweltered* in this passage is correctly explained by Steevens. "The word (he

says) seems to be employed by Shakspeare to signify that the animal was moistened with its *cold exsudations*."

To SWILL, *v. a.* to rinse, to wash out. *Swilian* is to wash in Anglo-Saxon: Bosworth *in v.*, and *to swill* has this meaning in Shakspeare:

"Let the brow o'erhang it,
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jetty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean."

Henry V., act 3, sc. 1.

From washing or drenching, the transition was easy to drinking inordinately, which is the common meaning of *swill*. See Johnson, Grose, Moor, and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

To SWINGE, *v.* to singe. (GL.) Also used in Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

T.

TACK, *s.* hired pasturage for cattle, sheep, or horses.

Used in such expressions as "taking cattle into tack," "he has found tack for his cattle."

To TACK, *v. a.* to hire pasturage for cattle, sheep, or horses. "He has tacked out his cattle." This and the preceding word are similarly used in Gloucestershire. The use of *tack*, in the general sense of a lease, is well known: see Wilbraham and Jamieson *in v.* Compare *BY-TACK*.

TACK, *s.* timber at the bottom of a river. Hence,

when a net catches in timber at the bottom of a river, it is said to be "tacked."

TAIL, *s.* Tail wheat or barley is refuse small grain, usually given to the farmers' wives for their poultry.

TAKEN, *part.* used for "took;" as "I *taken* it away."

This use of the participle (see DONE and KNOWN) is exactly like the elliptical form in German where the auxiliary verb is omitted :

"Hier, wo mir nichts als du *geblieben*,

Hier ist mein Vaterland."

Heyse, D. Gramm. p. 477.

The origin of the Herefordshire idiom however is probably quite independent, and is to be attributed to mere rustic carelessness; for in High German it is a modern practice only, chiefly allowed in poetry, and in relative and dependent sentences. It only occurs when the auxiliary verb *follows* the participle. In Swedish, the omission occurs frequently in relative and conjunctive sentences, but not in Danish; which, as Grimm remarks (D. G. vol. iv. p. 173), is a curious discrepancy in two closely allied languages.

TAKING, *s.* a gathering, an ulcer, an attack of sickness.

It is also used metaphorically for distress of mind; as, "to be in a taking about something."

TALLET, TALLARD, TOLLET, TOLLARD, *s.* a space over a stable or cowhouse, from which it is usually di-

vided by a rough flooring made of branches. It bears the same relation to a stable or cow-house which a *soller* bears to a house. The word is also used in Somersetshire and Devonshire: Grose, Palmer, and Jennings in Tallet. This word is probably contracted from *tabulata*: “*Ædícula tabulis compacta, vel in quâ plures sunt tabulæ usibus rusticæ domus destinatæ (seu potius stabulum.)*” Ducange *in v.* Compare SOLLER. Or it may be derived from the Welsh *tavlawd*, which signifies a loft, or the space next to the roof in a building; Owen’s Dict. *in v.* *Tavlawd* is itself formed from *tavlu*, to throw or cast.

To TANG, v. a. *To tang bees* is to make a clatter in order to draw a swarm of bees into a hive. An old word: Nares *in v.* The word used with the same sense in Norfolk is *to ting*: Forby *in v.*

To TANSEL, v. a. to punish. From *tancer* or *tencer*, French, which meant to dispute, to reprimand, to scold, or to correct: Roquefort in *Tencer*.

TANTADLINS, *s.* apple-dumplings. (GL.)

To TAP SHOES, v. to new sole, or mend shoes.

TAPLASH, *s.* bad small beer. Also used in Gloucestershire. It is likewise known in Yorkshire: Grose and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

TARE, *adj.* eager. “How tare the flies be!” From the Welsh *taer*, eager, ardent, urgent.

TATER, *s.* potato.

To TATER, *v.* to dig or raise potatoes.

To TED, *v. a.* To ted hay is to scatter hay. The word is inserted in Johnson's Dictionary; and it is used provincially in other parts of England: Ray, Willan, and Craven Glossary *in v.* See HAYMAKING.

To TERRIFY, *v. a.* to torment. For example, flies *terrify* a horse that has a sore back; stones in the ground *terrify* a man digging it. This word is similarly used in Gloucestershire, and also in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

THAVE, *s.* a female sheep, in the second year, which has ceased to be a lamb, and is not yet an ewe. It corresponds to *heifer* among cattle; a heifer being a female of the ox-kind, which has ceased to be a calf, and is not yet a cow. *Theave* does not appear to be used in the northern counties; it occurs in Moor's Suffolk Words, and Ray attributes it to Essex. It is also used in Gloucestershire: see, however, Grose *in v.*

THE, used as for the demonstrative pronoun *this*. "The day," for "this day." This usage is also Scotch:

"What would'st thou do, my squire so gay,
That rid'st beside my rein,
Wert thou Glenallan's earl *the day*,
And I were Roland Cheyne?"

Elopheth's Ballad, in W. Scott's Antiquary.

THESE, for *this*. THESUN, these.

THICK, (th hard), *pron.* this. (GL.)

THICKUN, *pron.* this one.

THIS'N, this.

THRAVE, *s.* (*drave*, GL.) A "thrave of boltings" is 24 boltings or bundles of straw. See BOLTING. In Lancashire and Cheshire, a "thrave" is generally 12, but sometimes 24 sheaves of corn: Wilbraham *in v.* Grose likewise explains a thrave to be a shock of corn, containing 24 sheaves. The word *threave* is also used in Yorkshire: Hunter's App., p. 126. From *þreaf*, A. S., a handful.

THRESHAL, *s.* a flail. From Thresh.

TID, *adj.* playful, skittish. (GL.) It is applied to a spoilt child, in the Forest of Dean. It denotes the possession of the qualities which naturally belong to an animal or child which is *tiddled*, or petted.

To TIDDLE, *v. a.* to nurse a young animal by the hand, to pet. Also to entice, as "to tiddle him on."

TIDDLING, *s.* a young animal nursed by the hand, a pet.

Tid, *adj.* and *to tiddle*, are derived from *tydr*, A. S., tender, weak; and *tydrian*, to nourish or feed: Bosworth *in vv.*

TIDY, *adj.* honest, well-disposed. A "tidy man" is a good kind of man. It also signifies a person who is "well to do in the world." *Tidy* meant originally "punctual," "attending to tide," or time. See Bos-

worth, A. S. Dict. in *Tid* (corresponding to high German *Zeit*) and *Tidlic*, and Jamieson in *Tydy*. From *tide* in this sense is derived *titter*, more timely, sooner, earlier, used in the northern counties: see Westmorland and Cumberland Glossary, Crav. Gl., and Watson in Hunter's App., p. 162, *in v.* **TIERT**, *adj.* tart. A "tiert blow" is a sharp blow. Compare **DIERN**.

TILLED UP, *part.* propped up, set up. As, "the pole was *tilled up* against the house;" "that horse is *tilled up* too high on his legs," meaning that his legs are too long. (GL.) *Tilian*, A. S., is to prepare in a general sense, as well as to till or prepare ground. "Teeled" is used in Cornwall for "ready." "Are you *teeled*?" means, are you prepared. "To *teel* wires" is to set wires; "to *teel* a gun," to cock it. It has accordingly, in the Gloucestershire usage, a general meaning of to put or set. "On *tille*," in A. S. is, "in a fixed station:" Bosworth *in v.* Compare Bosworth in *Tealtian*, and Forby in *Tild*.

TIMBERSOME, *adj.* timorous. *Timersom* is used in Yorkshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and *timbersome* in Suffolk: Craven Glossary, Hunter, Jennings, Palmer, and Moor, *in v.*

TIMMY, *adj.* timid, irritable.

TIM SARAH, *s.* A sledge touching the ground in front, and having wheels behind, is called a *Tim*

Sarah. This singular word appears to be derived from the Welsh *tim*, a little, and *saerni*, wright's work (from *saer*, a wright), Owen's Welsh Dict. *in v.* The composition is regular, according to the Welsh practice, which resembles that used in the Romance languages, as *hôtel-dieu*, *fête-dieu*, &c. See Diez, Rom. Gram., vol. ii. p. 338.

TINE, *s.* prong. The "tine of a pikle" is the prong of a hayfork. "Harrow tines" are the teeth of a harrow. The word had the latter sense in old English, Junius *in v.*, and the branches of horns were called the "tines of horns:" "protuberantiæ cornuum obliquæ," according to Skinner *n v.* This word is still used in the latter sense in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.* From *tynan*, A. S., to separate.

To TINE, *v. a.* To "tine a glat" is to mend a gap in a hedge with dead wood.

TINTH, or **TINNET**, *s.* wood for tining. The verb *tine* and substantive *tining* are used in the same sense in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.* "To tyne adhuc pro sepire in quibusdam Angliæ partibus usurpatur, si Verstegano fides sit;" Skinner, cited by Horne Tooke, vol. ii. p. 205, who also quotes a letter from Dr. Beddoes, in which it is said, "to tyne a gap in a hedge," means at present "to fill it up," referring to Cornwall. From *tynan*, A. S., to separate, to hedge in.

TINNEN, *adj.* made of tin. Compare **AULEN** and **ELMEN**.

TITTER-WREN, *s.* a wren. (GL.)

To, *adj.* almost. As "she is eighty to," *i. e., almost eighty.*

TOADY, *adj.* hateful. From *toad*.

TOPS, *s.* a term of endearment applied to children.
"Little *tops*."

TOSTICATED, *part.* intoxicated; also puzzled or confused.

TO-YEAR, *adv.* in this year. Used like the expressions, "To-day," "To-night," "To-morrow." The same idiom occurs in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby and Moor in Ta. It is also used in Gloucestershire.

TOWARDLY, *adj.* prosperous, doing well. Same as *kindly*. In Gloucestershire, it means tractable, as applied to a colt being broken; in which sense it is used by Bacon: Johnson *in v.* It is the reverse of *frowardly*.

TREE, *s.* The "tree of a spittle" is the handle of a spade. *Tree*, in old English, was commonly used for wood, and *treen* for wooden.

To TRIM, *v. a.* to scold.

TRIN, *s.* a flat tub, used to receive the cider from the press.

TROLLY, *s.* a sledge used in husbandry. In Gloucestershire, a *trolly* is a sort of dray, with two

wheels, used only in a town. From *to troll* or *trawl*, to drag or roll: and see *Adelung* in *Trollen*.

TROUSE, s. the cuttings or trimmings of a hedge. Nearly the same as *tinth*, which see. According to *Grose*, "trousing a hedge or faggot" means "trimming off the superfluous branches," in *Warwickshire*. Perhaps this word is connected with *to trounce*; compare the two senses of *to trim*.

TUMP, s. a mound, a hillock. From the Welsh *twmp*. See **ANTY-TUMP**.

To TUMP, v. to put into small heaps; as, "to *tump* scrapings on the side of the road." *Johnson* has "to tump," and explains it to be an expression used among gardeners, in the sense of fencing trees about with earth; but he cites no instance of it from a writer.

TUN-DISH, s. a wooden funnel, through which liquor is passed into casks. From *tun*. *Tunnel* is used for *funnel* by *Bacon*, cited in *Johnson in v.* See also *Palmer in v.*

TUNNING-DISH, s. a wooden dish used in dairies.

TUP, s. a ram. This old word is also used in *Gloucestershire*. *Johnson in v.* states that it was likewise used in *Staffordshire* and other counties in his time. See also *Hunter and Forby in v.*

TURMIT, s. a turnip. Sometimes abbreviated into

mit, mip, and nip. Also used in Gloucestershire and other counties: Grose and Palmer *in v.*

To TURN THE HEAD, to tend in sickness; as, "my woman's bad a-bed, and there's nobody *to turn the head of her.*" Hence, to attend to, to direct; to take care of, to educate. As, "no wonder the boy dunna do well, poor thing; it ha neither father nor mother, nor any one *to turn the head of it.*"

TURNPIKE, or *TURNPICK*, *s.* the turnpike road.

To TUSH, *v. a.* to move a heavy body along the ground without mechanical power.

To be TUSSICATED, *v.* to be driven about, to be tormented.

TUSSOCK, *s.* a tuft of grass or weeds. An old word: see Nares in *Thussock*, and Todd's Johnson in *Tussock*. It is also used in Norfolk and Suffolk: Forby and Moor *in v.*, and in Gloucestershire. *Tusw* is a wisp or bunch in Welsh.

TWICHILD, *adj.* doting, in second childhood. This word is pronounced *twitchel* in Cheshire, where it has a similar meaning. It is supposed by Wilbraham to be an abbreviation of *tway-child*; but this etymology seems to be doubtful. *Twitchil*, in Yorkshire, means a narrow passage in a town: Hunter *in v.*

To TWITCH, *v.* to touch. (GL.)

U.

UN, *pron.* him.

UN, used for *in*, in composition, as *unproper*, *undecent*, *unlegal*.

UNDER ONE. When one thing is done on the same occasion as another, the two are said to be done "under one."

UNKIND, *adj.* the reverse of *kind*, which see.

UNKIT, or UNKERT, *adj.* 1. awkward, inconvenient, froward. "Uncard," awkward, occurs in Grose's Glossary. See also Westm. and Cumb. Gl. *in v.* From Uncut, A. S., uncouth, strange. 2. Used in Gloucestershire with the sense of lonely, solitary, dull, which it also has in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* *Unkit*, in the latter sense, is the modern form of *uncwyd*, A. S., quiet, or solitary, from *cwyde*, speech. See Bosworth *in v.*, who says of the last, "hence the provincial word *unkid*." Skinner has "awkward; solitarius."

UNSUITY, *adj.* See SUITY.

UNTIDY, *adj.* dishonest. See TIDY.

UP IN ONE'S SITTING, sitting up in one's bed.

UPROAR, *s.* confusion, disorder, without as well as with noise, as, "the garden is all in an *uproar* with weeds."

URCHIN, *s.* a hedgehog. Also applied as a term of

reproach to a little dirty child. It is a north country word, according to Grose; and see the Craven Glossary *in v.*, and Hunter's App., p. 126. It is likewise used in Gloucestershire. It is an old word, and occurs in Chaucer (See Tyrwhitt *in v.*), and in Shakspeare, Johnson *in v.* It may be derived from the French *oursin*.

V.

VEERING, s. Ploughed land is said to be laid out into broad *veerings*, when many furrows are turned up on each side against the same ridge. From the *veering* or turning of the plough.

VERN, s. a partner in a mine, in the Forest of Dean. See the Fourth Report of the Forest of Dean Commission, p. 8. Probably from *fera*, *gefera*, A. S., a partner. Hence *Fere* in old English; and "in fere," in company. Chaucer, C. T. 4748.

"And when assembled was this folk in *fere*."

Fere or *feer* is a Yorkshire word for wife: Thoresby, in Hunter's Appendix, p. 110. *Fere* is used for wife, and also for husband or lover, several times in the ballad of Sir Cauline, in Percy, vol. i. It also occurs in the ballad of Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudesly, (Percy, vol. i.)

"Two of them were single men,
The third had a wedded *ferē*.

Part 1, st. 5.

and in the ballad of the Tournament of Tottenham, (Percy, vol. ii.)

"Therfor faine wyt wold I,
Whych of all thys bachelery
Were best worthye
To wed her to hys *ferē*."—*St. 3.*

W.

WAD, *s.* a burden, a thick piece or mass confusedly pressed together. As, "He ha got a *wad* o' hay upon his shoulder." "He be rubbing the table with a *wad* of cloth."

WAITER, *s.* water. Similarly pronounced in Cheshire: Wilbraham *in v.*

WALKER'S EARTH, or **SOAP**, *s.* fuller's earth. See Murchison's *Silurian System*, p. 204. Compare Grose *in v.* From *wealcere*, A. S., Bosworth *in v.* See also Adelung in Walker.

WALLOWY, **WALLOWISH**, *adj.* nauseous, faint or sickly tasted. Compare Crav. Gl. *in v.* From *to wall*, that which makes the stomach or gorge rise.

WANKLING, *adj.* weakly; as, "a little *wankling* child." *Wankle*, according to Grose, is a north country word for weak, limber, flaccid, ticklish,

fickle, wavering. See also Crav. Gl. and Westm. and Cumb. Gl. *in v.* In Scotch, *wankill* means unstable: Jamieson *in v.* *Wankle* or *Wanky* is weak, pliant, in Norfolk: Forby *in v.* *Wankel* is old high German for tottering, unsteady: Adelung *in v.*

WARM, *adj.* having a higher degree of heat than *hot*. (GL.)

WARMSHIP, *s.* warmth.

WARTH, *s.* On the banks of the Severn, a flat meadow close to the stream is so called; *e. g.*, the Warth opposite Blakeney. Warod, warad, werod, or weard in A. S. is shore or coast: Bosworth *in v.* Werder, Werd, Waerder, or Wörth, in German, is explained in the Conversations Lexicon to be "properly an island in a river; and secondarily, a cultivated and inhabited marsh district. In the latter sense, the large *werders* situated in western Prussia, viz., those of Danzig, Marienburg, and Elbing, are well known. They are strips of land between rivers and standing waters, without hills, and very fertile in corn and grass." See also Adelung in Werder, and Grimm D. R. A., p. 184. Many names of places near rivers in England, as well as in Germany, end in *worth*, as Warkworth, Chatsworth, Tamworth, Isleworth, Wandsworth: See Crav. Gl., and Grose in Warth, where it is

explained to mean a ford in Yorkshire, but is incorrectly derived from *to wade*. The Scotch *haugh* seems to be nearly synonymous with *warth* or *worth*.

To WASTLE, *v. n.* to wander.

WATCHARD, *adj.* wet shod. (GL.)

To WAUVE OVER, *v.* to cover over, as dishes are covered at table.

WENCHEN, *s. pl.* wenches. (GL.)

WHATSOMEVER, or *WHATSOMDEVER*, whatever. Also used in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

WHICH is used in Gloucestershire with a sense between a conjunction and a relative. Thus, "He told the landlord to bring him some beer; *which* he drew it and brought it to him." "He said, I went to Gloucester yesterday, *which* I did no such thing." "I gave him two shillings yesterday; *which* I have given him five shillings a-week ever since our last vestry meeting."

WHINDERS, *s.* Only used in the expression "to break to whinders," to break to pieces. *Flinders* has the same meaning in Scotch and in the West Riding dialect: Jamieson and Willan, *in v.*

WHITTY-TREE, *s.* the mountain ash. Called *wiggen* in Yorkshire: Hunter *in v.*

WISKET, *s.* a round open basket, made of flat bands of wood. This word appears to be also used in

Suffolk : Moor *in v.* In Yorkshire it signifies a small clothes-basket : Craven Glossary, vol. ii. p. 256. Grose calls it " a basket, skuttle, or shallow pan."

WICKED, *adj.* fierce, savage. As, " a wicked bull or dog." *Wicked* is used in the same manner in Norfolk, and probably other parts of England. The usage is analogous to that of *vicious*, as applied to a horse.

WIG, *s.* a small cake. Jamieson explains *wyg, weig*, or *whig*, to be a small oblong roll, baked with butter and currants. This word appears to be different from the Scotch and north country word *whig*, meaning *whay*.

WITH, *s.* (pronounced *weeth*) a twisted band of wood. Also used in Suffolk : Moor *in v.* Called *widdy* in Yorkshire : Craven Glossary *in v.* The word *with* is used in this sense by Lord Bacon in his Essay on Custom and Education. It also occurs in the authorized version of Judges xvi. 7, 8, 9. See Johnson in Withe. Mr. Frere has recently introduced the word into poetry, in his translation of the Birds of Aristophanes :

" But the strangest sight to see
Was a huge exotic tree
Growing, without heart or pith,
Weak and sappy, like a *with*."—p. 84.

Compare SOLE.

WITHY-TREE, *s.* a sort of osier. Also used in Gloucestershire, according to Grose. and in Devonshire, according to Palmer. The word occurs in Johnson. From *wiðig*, A. S.

WIZZENED, *part.* withered, shrivelled. A word used in other parts of England: Grose, Hunter, and Forby *in v.*

WONT, *s.* (pronounced *oont*) a mole. This old word (Bosworth in Wand, Nares in Want) is also used in Suffolk, Somersetshire, and Devonshire: Moor and Palmer in Want, Jennings in Wont. It is likewise used in Gloucestershire.

WONTY-TUMP, *s.* (pronounced *oonty tump*) a mole-hill. Called a *wont-heave* in Somersetshire: Jennings *in v.* Compare **ANTY-TUMP**.

WORLD. "If the world was on it," means utter impossibility.

To WORSEN, *v.* to grow worse.

WOUNDY, *adj.* very, exceedingly. Also used in the southern counties: Grose *in v.*

To WROBBLE, *v. a.* to wrap up. A frequentative, from *to wrap*.

Y.

YAFFIL, *s.* the same as *hickol*.

YARBS, *s.* herbs.

YAT, *s.* a gate. Also used in the north: Westm. and Cumb. Gloss. Willan and Craven Glossary, *in v.* Compare Nares in Yate.

Yead, *s.* head.

YELLOT, *s.* the jaundice.

Yourn, *pron.* yours.

To Yowp, or **Yap**, *v.* to yelp, as a dog. In the Exmoor dialect, "to yeppy" is to make a chirping noise, like chickens or birds; Exm. Gl. *in v.*

Several ancient preterits (of the form called by Grimm *strong*) are still current in Herefordshire. The following are the most common :—

Climb	.	.	clomb.
Heave	.	.	hove.
Pick	.	.	puck.
Shake	.	.	shuck.
Squeeze	.	.	squoze.

Many similar forms occur in other provincial dialects; see, for example, Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 59.

All the words contained in the foregoing Glossary have been collected from actual usage. A few words inserted in the list in Duncumb's Topography of

Herefordshire have been omitted, as not being known to be now current. For the same reason, the word "Shackle," which is said by Grose to mean stubble in Herefordshire, and the word Songal, or Songle, which is explained in Bailey's Dictionary (1735) to mean a handful of gleaned corn in Herefordshire (see Wilbraham in Songow), have been omitted. Boucher *in v.* states that the word *ammal* is used in Herefordshire, where it denotes a sort of pancake, and that it is there pronounced *oamat* or *auma*. This word appears also to be no longer known.

The following are old sayings current in Herefordshire :—

"If the sun shines on Christmas-day, there will be accidents by fire all the year after."

"If the fire blows (*i. e.* makes a flaring noise from the escape of gas), wind will soon follow."

"When the wind blows on Candlemas-eve, it will continue till May-eve."

The superstition respecting the cure of rupture, referred to by Grimm, *D. Mythol.*, p. 676, and supported by a quotation from White's Selborne, exists in Herefordshire.

ADDENDA.

[NOTE.—The articles to which an obelus is prefixed contain additional illustrations of words explained in the Glossary.]

BABBY, *s.* baby. Also used in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. and Hunter *in v.*

BACKER and **BACKY**, *s.* tobacco.

BAY, *s.* a division or compartment of a barn or loft. Used in a nearly similar sense in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

† **BASH**, *s.* The Crav. Gl. explains a *mad-pash* to be a deranged person, stalking or *pashing* idly about the country.

† **To BETT**, *v.* Two distinct words appear to be confounded in the explanation given in the text. **To BETT**, in the sense of paring turf, appears to be derived from *peat*. In the Exmoor Glossary, *beat* or *peat* is explained to be turf burnt for the improvement of cold land, commonly called *burn-beating*. The paring of the turf was called *peating* or *beating*; the operation of burning the turf so pared was called *beat-burning*; the heaps of turf were called *beatings* or *beat-barrows*, and the instru-

ment used in paring the turf was called a *beating-axe* or *iron*. See the copious explanation and illustrations in Boucher in *Beate-burning*, and Palmer in *Beat*. Mr. Stevenson, in Boucher, seems to think that the expression was derived from the custom of burning the heath and then *beating* the ashes into the ground; but the word *beating* or *betting* is applied to the operation previous to the burning; nor does this derivation explain the expressions *beat-burning* and *beat-barrows*.

The Anglo-Saxon verb *betan*, and the modern verb *bete*, means to make better, to mend, to repair; and it was frequently used with *fyr* or *fire*, in the sense of mending or making a fire. See Bosworth in *betan*, and Chaucer as quoted in the Glossary. To "beet the fire" is still used for to mend the fire in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v*. The expression is also Scotch: see Jamieson in *beit*; it is used by Burns—

" 'Tis plenty *beets* the lover's fire."

(Cited in the Crav. Gl.)

The term *bote* in our law appears to be derived from *To Bete* in the sense of improving or repairing generally, and especially of kindling a fire. "Common of estovers or *estouviers*, that is, *necessaries*, (from *estoffer*, to furnish,) is a liberty of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm, from off another's estate. The Saxon word *bote* is used as synonymous to the French *estovers*; and therefore house-bote is a sufficient allowance of

wood to repair, or to burn in, the house, which latter is sometimes called fire-bote: plough-bote and cart-bote are wood to be employed in making and repairing all instruments of husbandry; and hay-bote, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences."—Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 35. Compare Spelman's Glossary in Bota, p. 86.

† To BEWRAY. "*Beray*, conforire. *Berayed with blood, dirt, &c.* Pollutus sanguine, luto, &c." Junius *in v.* The word is used by Pope in the sense of defiling with ordure:—

"Full in the middle way there stood a lake,
Which Curll's Corinna chanced that morn to make . . .
Here fortun'd Curll to slide; loud shout the band,
And Bernard! Bernard! rings through all the Strand,
Obscene with filth the miscreant lies *bewray'd*,
Fall'n in the plash his wickedness has laid."

Dunciad, book 2.

In Cotgrave's French Dictionary, *to beray* is explained *salir, souiller*; *berayed*, *sali, souillé, merdeux*; and *a beraying*, *souillure, salissure*. To *bewray*, or *beray*, in the sense of "to defile," appears to be derived from the French *raier*, or *rayer* (from *rigare*), which Roquefort explains to mean "couler," "fluer." Compare Cotgrave in *raier*.

BLOW, *s.* blossom. As, "the trees are in *blow*." Compare Forby *in v.*

† BOLTING. *Pease-bolt*, as used in Essex, is derived from to bolt, to separate (the word employed by

millers); *i. e.* straw which has been separated from the peas.

† **BROUSE.** Compare the French *bourrée*, brushwood.

BUMBLE, *s.* a large waterworn stone, found among gravel. As, "Have you got enough stone to finish that wall?" "No, but I can make him out with a few of these *bumbles*."

† **BUR.** Ray has "bore tree," an elder tree, from the great pith in the younger branches, which children commonly bore out to make pop-guns of them.

† **CADDLING** is probably corrupted from *cajoling*, and has no connexion with the word *scaddle*, which, as Ray *in v.* remarks, is derived from *scade*, or *scathe*, mischief. In Yorkshire, *scaddle* means wild, skittish; Crav. Gl. *in v.*

† **CANDLE OF THE EYE.** Compare the French *prunelle* from *pruna*, a burning coal.

† **CHATS.** "Love of lads and fire of *chats* is soon in and soon out."—Derbyshire proverb in Ray.

To CHEVY, *v. a.* to chase; as "to chevy sheep." Compare Forby *in v.*

† *To CLAM.* A Herefordshire version of "care killed the cat," is, "care *clammed* the cat."

CLINKER, *s.* a hard burnt brick. Compare Forby *in v.*

CLIP, *s.* A "clip of wool" is the produce of the year's shearing.

To CLIP, *v.* to shear wool. Compare Forby and Crav. Gl. *in v.*

DESPERATE, *adv.* very. As, "the smoke do come down the chimbley desperate bad."

EYE.

"Blessed is the eye,
That's between Severn and Wye."

"Not only (says Ray) because of the *pleasant prospect*; but it seems this is a prophetic promise of safety to such as live secured within those great rivers, as if privileged from martial impressions."—

Ray's Proverbs. The word *eye* in this proverbial distich appears to have no connexion with a prospect, but to be the same as the first syllable of *iland* (*eiland*, German), whence is derived *eyot*, an islet.

† FITCHUCK. *Fiskatte* is the name given by the Swedes to the American skunk: Penny Mag. lxi. p. 358.

† FLANNEN. This form betrays its origin from the Welsh *gwlanen*, derived from *gwlan*, wool. *Gwlanen* signifies flannel in Welsh.

FRESH. 1. Beginning to show the effects of better keep: Applied to cattle improving in condition. It denotes a less advanced stage of fattening than *meaty* (which see). An ox may be *fresh* which is not yet *meaty*. 2. Excited by drinking, but not intoxicated.

FROSTED, *adj.* frozen. As, "the turnips be all *frosted*."

FRUIT, *s.* apples.

† FRUM. *Frum* or *frim* likewise means tender or brittle in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

† To GRAFF. In Yorkshire, a *graft* is the depth of earth pierced by one insertion of the spade, called a *spade-graft*: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

GRAVES, *s.* The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles, is

collected and pressed into oblong cakes. This refuse is called *graves*. It is generally boiled with water as food for dogs.

HAM, *s.* a flat meadow by the side of a river, as "Tewkesbury Ham." (GL.) *Ham* in this sense appears to have no connexion with *ham* for *hamlet* (the German *heim*), but to be a corrupt form of *holm*, A.S., which means a great plot of ground environed by water, and just rising above it: Bosworth *in v.* *Holm*, *hom*, &c., are common in names of places in Herefordshire. The word is nearly equivalent to *warth* (which see), and the Scotch *haugh*.

To Hog, *v.* To "hog a hedge" is to trim it up closely, so as to make it narrow at the top; like hogging a horse's mane.

LATTAGE, *s.* "To have lattage in his speech" means to have an impediment in his speech. From *to let*, in the old sense of to hinder.

† **LEAR**. In the Exmoor dialect, the "leer," or "the leer-ribs," means the hollow under the ribs: Exm. Gl. *in v*

LEASOW, *s.* a pasture-ground, generally containing trees or bushes. In many places it has become a proper name. From *læs* or *læsuw*, A. S.

MAISTER, *s.* master. The same pronunciation prevails in Yorkshire: Crav. Gl. *in v.*

† **MUNCORN**. A "muncorn team" means a team of horses and oxen *mixed*. *Mengkorn* in High German, *mankhorn* in Dutch, and *mischkorn* in Swabian, likewise mean mixed corn: Adelung in Mengen.

† NOR seems to be stronger than "than." The latter is merely "then," and thus asserts that the quality predicated by the adjective exists in a weaker degree in the one object than in the other; while "nor" denies its presence altogether in the second of the two. The use of *μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ*, where one would expect *μᾶλλον ἤ*, is probably to be explained in the same way. The former would be "*rather nor*," the latter "*rather than*." See Thucyd. ii. 62., iii. 36, and Arnold's note to the first passage; also Herod. vii. 16. v. 94. The French use of "ne" after comparatives is based on the same principle. "*Vous écrivez mieux que vous ne parlez*." It is quite consistent with this view that when "que" follows "tant," "autant," or "aussi," the negative must not be added. The same idiom exists in Italian (see Lewis on the Romance Languages, p. 267), and in Spanish; as

"Blanca sois Señora mia mas que no el rayo del sol."

Romancero Duran. 1. 13.

OUT OF HAND. Immediately, off-hand. Like the German *aus der hand*.

† PANE, in the sense of a skirt, may be derived from *pannus*.

TO PITCH, *v.* to raise hay or corn with a fork. Hence a PITCHER, for the labourer who pitches. Likewise used in Norfolk: Forby *in v.*

PLANT, *s.* a cabbage. PLANT LEAVES, cabbage leaves.

Compare FRUIT.

† RIDICULOUS. See the letter cited (p. 132) in WHICH.

TO SAG, *v.* to hang down, as a beam. The word is old,

and is also used in Yorkshire and Norfolk: Crav. Gl. and Forby *in v.* Johnson inserts the word, and explains it, 1. To load, to burthen. 2. To hang heavy, referring for the latter sense to Macbeth.

“The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.”

Act v. sc. 3.

Where Mr. Tollet remarks that it was common in Staffordshire to say, “a beam in a building *sags*, or has *sagged*.” In the *Promptuarium Parvulorum* “*saggyng*, or *satlyng*,” is explained *bassatura*, *bassatio*. Junius has “*sagge*: *gravitare*, *oneribus deprimere*.” See also Nares in *Sagg*. The Scotch dialect likewise has this verb both in an active and a neuter sense: Jamieson explains “to *sag*” by to press down, and “to *seg*” by to fall down. The Low Latin *assagium* (see Ducange *in v.*), and its Romance derivatives *saggio*, *assaggiare*, *essai*, *essayer*, are doubtless derived from *to sag* in the sense of weighing. “*Saggio dicesi anche a quelle bilancette con cui si pesano le monete*.” *Dizion. di Lingua Ital.* (Bologna, 1824) *in v.*

SCOWLES, *s.* excavations caused by the workings of old mines, now generally overgrown with wood. (Forest of Dean.) In the Fourth Report of Dean Forest Commissioners, p. 3, this word is said to be derived from the British *ceawoll*, caves.

SIDELAND, *adj.* A farm on the slope of a hill is called a sideland farm. *E. g.* “A troublesome *sideland* place.”

- †SLUDGE, or SLUSH. In Norfolk, *slush* means loose mud, and figuratively loose talk; *slushy* means miry, and also foul-mouthed: Forby *in v.* In Yorkshire *slosh* means snow in a melting state, like pulp, and *sloshy*, in a state of slosh: Crav. Gl. *in v.* *Slush*, or *slosh*, appears to be formed from *lush*, or *losh*; from which (in the sense of clammy and cloying) is probably derived the adjective *luscious*. (Compare SCRAWL.)
- †SOLE. In Yorkshire, to seal, or sele, is to bind or fasten cattle in their stalls: Crav. Gl. *in v.*
- SPIT, *s.* the depth of a spade in digging; thus, fresh garden ground may be dug "two spit deep."
- †STANK. "*Stanca*: agger aquis oppositus, vel id quo aqua continetur." Ducange *in v.*; and *stancare* is to staunch, which is the same word as to stank. The Spanish *estanco* means a dam, and also (most appropriately) the shop where tobacco, salt, and other commodities monopolized by government are sold. *Stancare* is probably altered from *stagnare*, and *stanca* has been formed from the altered verb. "Stank" in Yorkshire means a boggy piece of ground: Crav. Gl. *in v.*
- †STICK. In Yorkshire, a "comical stick" means a queer, sly, sarcastic fellow: Crav. G. *in v.*
- SWAG-BELLIED, *adj.* having a loose prominent belly. See Johnson in *swag*.
- †TAIL. "Tail end" corn was so called from its being the lightest part of the corn, which was driven furthest from the fan.
- †To TAP SHOES. A heel-tap was a small piece of

leather fixed by pegs to the end of a high heeled shoe. Hence the figurative expression "to clear away heel-taps," applied to drinking the wine remaining in a glass, as being the small layer at the bottom.

†TILLED UP. The sense of raising or setting up is seen in *till*, the covering of a wagon. See Horne Tooke, vol. ii. p. 73.

YEAR, *s.* Used for the plural as well as the singular ; as, " I hanna seen him this twenty *year*." This old usage also exists in Yorkshire : Crav. Gl. *in v.*

†WHICH. The use of *which*, explained in the Glossary, is further illustrated by the following authentic letter, lately written in Gloucestershire :—

" Mr. ——— and Gentlemen Present.

" I have Taken the Oppertunity of writeing Those few Lines to your worships to inform you that I have been served most *Rediculous* By the Managers of the Parish of North Nibley. The Occurrence is this : that I Rents a house at Three Pounds Per year, and they Charges 2 Shillings per Rate ; *which* at the same time my Neighbours that Rents Six or 7 Pounds Per year is only 18 Pence per rate. This, gentlemen, is my Refuse for not Paying the Poor Rates, because i think it is very unlawful, as i have been informed by other Magistrates that is very improper and Impossible for me to Do it, and Because i was Persuaded not Do it ; & they Said that i must & Should Support my Father and have Done it for a month ; *which* i am Sure i cannot Do it, and that people knows very well."

A
GLOSSARY
OF THE
DIALECT OF CRAVEN,
IN THE
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.



HORÆ MOMENTA CRAVENÆ,

OR, THE

CRAVEN DIALECT,

EXEMPLIFIED IN TWO DIALOGUES,

BETWEEN

FARMER GILES

AND HIS

NEIGHBOUR BRIDGET.



TO WHICH IS ANNEXED A COPIOUS GLOSSARY.

BY A NATIVE OF CRAVEN.

Carr, William

"What a feaful girt gauvison mun he be, at frames to larn'th
talk of another country, afore he parfitly knaws his awn."

ANON.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR HURST, ROBINSON AND CO. CHEAPSIDE;

AND ROBINSON AND HERNAMAN, LEEDS.

1824.

ROBINSON AND HERNAMAN,
PRINTERS, LEEDS.

THE
INTRODUCTION.

“Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are, unfortunately, few and scanty. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind from certain and correct authorities. From these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration.”

NARES' PREFACE TO HIS GLOSSARY.

It was the remark of the most learned philologist of modern times, that the language of the Northern Counties was not barbarous, though obsolete. Under the sanction of this great authority, the author has been induced to publish the Dialect of the Deanery of Craven, in the West Riding of the County of York.

Pent up by their native mountains, and principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, the inhabitants of this district had no opportunity of corrupting the purity of their language by the adoption of foreign idioms. But it has become a subject of much regret that, since the introduction of commerce, and, in consequence of that, a greater intercourse, the simplicity of the language has, of late years, been much corrupted. Anxious, therefore, to hand it down to posterity unadulterated, the author has attempted to express, in a familiar dialogue, the chaste and nervous language of its unlettered natives.

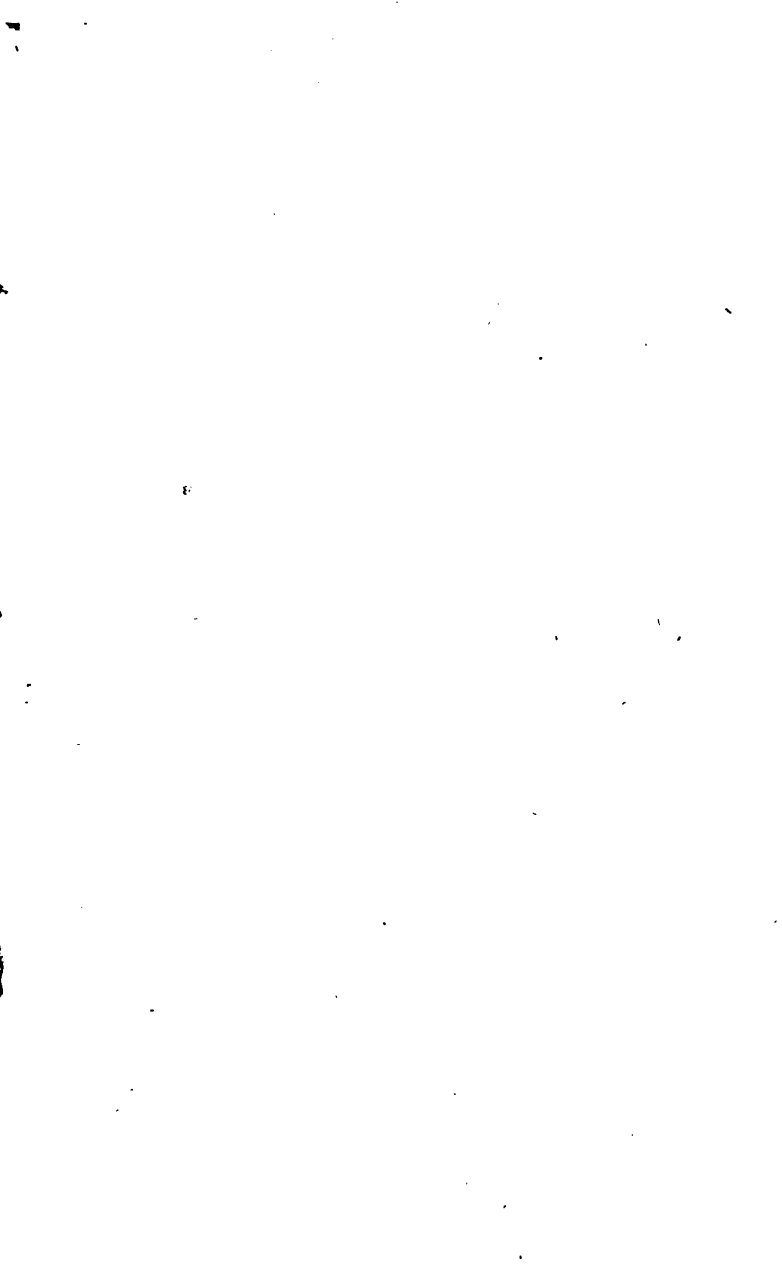
TO'TH CONNER O'MY BOOK.

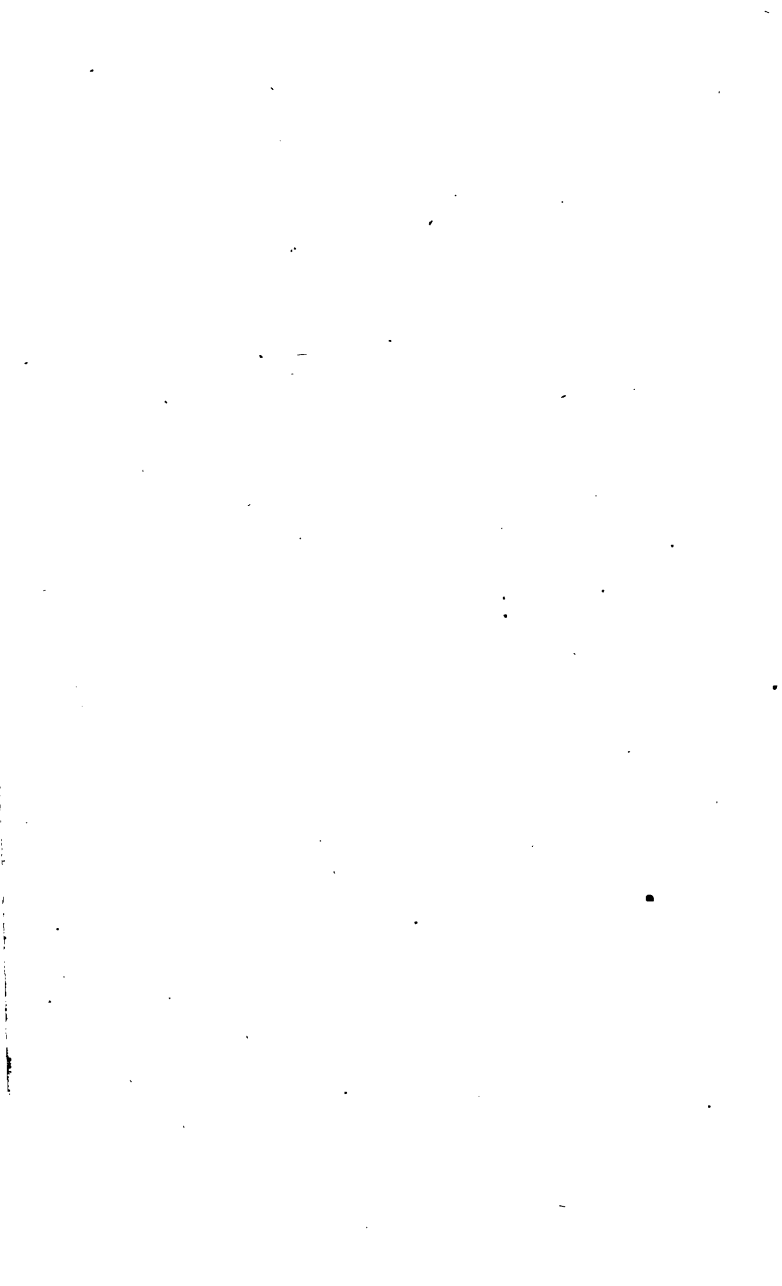
AN this lile book'll gi'the onny plezer efter a hard day's wark, I sall be feaful fain on't. Bud sud onny outcumlins ivver awn this outside, staany plat, it may happen gee 'em some inseet into awyer plain mack o' talk; at they may larn, at awyer discowurse hez a meanin in't as weel as theirs; at they mayn't snert an titter at huz, gin we wor hauf rocktons, but may undercumstand, an be insensed by this book, lile as it is, at ya talk's aqual to another, seeabetide it explains yan's thoutes. Sud t'lads o' Craven yunce git a gliff o' what a seet o' words I've coud togither, it'll happen mack 'em nut so keen, at iv'ry like, o' luggin intoth' country a parcel of outlandish words, er seea shamm'd o' talking their awn. For, o' lat years, young foak are grown seea maachy an see feeafully geen to knackin, at their parents er ill set to knaw what their barns er javverin about.

I'se at thy sarvice,

T'SETTER-OUT O'T BOOK.







DIALOGUE I.

BETWEEN

FARMER GILES AND HIS NEIGHBOUR

BRIDGET.

Giles. Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto ?

Bridget. Destfly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

Giles. Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

Brid. What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

Giles. It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

Brid. I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t'element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

Giles. Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, its a strang sign of a pash.

Brid. I've oft obsarved there hes been a down-faw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, its seea smoored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer goose clackered at naya lile rate, an t'element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knaws that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

Giles. Whear's yawer Tom, I've been laten him i'th' misto, bud cannot leet on him.

Brid. Misto, barn! wha, he's gaan aboon two howers sin weet Fadder to git eldin, nabody knaws how far; an th' gaitie frayth' moor is seea dree, unbane, an parlous; lang Rig brow is seea brant, at they're foarced to stangth' cart, an th' wham, boon t' gill heead, is seea mortal sumpy an soft, at it tacks cart up tet knaff ommost iv'ry yerd. Gangin ower some heealdin grund, they welted cart ower yusterday, an brack th' barkum, haams, and two felks. It hoins t' galloway feafully, seea that I dunnot lite on em mich afore neet; an I's sure Joan's vara unfit to be oute lat; for hees lang been vara indifferent, and hees now nobbud thus an seea, for hees niver gitten better o't' surfeit he gat last Kersmas wi' bloazing and wi' trashin i'th' snaw broth estert' hares. An he doesn't cast it soon, I'se flaid it'l turn out to be t' shakken i'th' end.

Giles. Wheaz cart hey the?

Brid. Werawn. It wor crazy an wankle enif wi' hooinin fort' landlord, an leadin hedge-rise last spring; bud now it an etow, it'l nut hod together bout wanton an o'erlays, it sarras for nout bad a mackshift.

Giles. Owr lile Dick snd a hugg'd th' dad his dinner to't' moor, bud as lads, thou knaws, er oft i' a mischief, an, etraath, there niver wor t'marrow to him, what hed to do, lile gauvison, bud gang an climth' stee i' ower heigh laithe, clecam'd up agcanc' black havyer-strea moo, an neck an heels down he he tummeld lang-streak'd at laithe floor.

Giles. How leet it?

Brid. Thou minds I'd been kemmin awyer Saly idle scallops, an her hair war seea felter'd an cotto'r'd wi' elflocks, for want o' powlin, sin shoe'dt' roof, at I lugg'd her a bit wi' lashin. What did shoe do, lile tetchy calletin monkey, bud tack pet, and gang off in a girt hig and whither. Lile Dick hed naa seemer gitten his poddish an a shive o' bread, clecam'd wi'

treacle, ner out he tacks efter her, to lake at chicken chow i't' laithe. Ill condition'd cross-grain'd mon-kies, their tempers pan seea weel, at for aut ward they're like cayter cousins. They're seea thick, at they're nivver fra taentother. They'll nut do a hand's turn. There's nut a pin to chuse between Sall an her broo, for they'll nut be said. Look what'll come on 'em at last! Sall, outoponner, girt hither, lingey, wallopin gammer-stang, he'd nowgt else to do bud climth' stee, an he hard efter her.— When shoe'd elum to't' top stavv, they begins a fratchin an rockin th' stee; out, thou minds, it sherls at foote, an down t'lad drops. As stee wer rossoled, fram gor an masker'd, it brack aw to smash. I'd nobbud brout inth' claaths at were just blaanned, an wat sindin out kit an piggan, I hears a sow i'th' air, an as fast as foote cud faw, I tacks toth' laithe door; I sees Dick sprahlin at grund. I githers him up, thou minds, and he begins to wratch an booken, his noaz aw clung wi' bloode, an his forehead rauk'd a bit; I fully thowt he wad a sounded away, for he was partily as coud as an icehackle. Howsomivver, efter ped wesh'd his face an snited his noaz, he soon comes to his sell ageean. I happens to glent up my ee, an wheea sud I spy bud ower Sal clickin fast wi' baith hands tot' bawk, fidging like mad wi' her fit, flaid shoe sud faw an breck her neck, I tacks off, helter skelter, to Joan Thompson's, o' Gill Bodhum, for their steigh; I finns nobody i't' house bud Mally, I wor seea out o' wind at I wheaz'd gin I wor bellon'd, at I cud hardly tell her me eearand. I'th' end, I gat her to help me to hugth' steigh. E commin back ageean owert' slaap hippins, weet' steigh onner shoud-ders, down we baath drops, sows intot' beck! I hurt bufft o' my arm an ya theigh seea ill, at it wark'd past bidin. Mally spreeceas ya whirlbaan, jowls her heeod an left chaff, an grazes her hug-baan. Shoe meaned hersel like a cowshut, for an shoe wor seea full o' pain, herpled an hobbled seea, (an thou knows shoe's nut yan at hauts at a lile sair), I prny'd on

her to mak sharp, an to git endays as fast as shoe cud. I wor feaful flaid shoe'd nivver a dreed toth' niver side o'th' Gill; an thou knaws shoe ollas pleecans feafully o' nang-nails. Mally war seea slow o' foote, at I yarks steigh off her shooder, an pashes afore her; an I soon hears her roarin out, "titter up brant hover." As soon as ivver we gat tot' laithe, I looks up for Sall, an, God forgimme, I cudn't hod fray laughin, when I sees her kronkin astride o'th' bawk, her hair full of Attercops, mackin a feaful hey-ba; and gloarin wi' her een like onny hullet in a loup hole. We soon rear'd up th' steigh, bud happenin to be full weet shorts't, we samm'd up to a-three desses o' hay, an put it on't, an seea we gat her down saaf. I paid her, an fettl'd her reight, an gav her a life threapen, camplin Dannot, my vardite, I sighed her lugs for her, an warm'd her jerkin wi' a sound switching, an bensill'd her purely, to mack her think on, girt sled-hoffs, how she com thesar aesht time.

Giles. War Diek mich war?

Brid. Hees gitten a girt cowl on his heead, an hurt his shooder baan. He becom stark efter a bit, an roopy wi' bellin an roarin. He blother'd an slavver'd like onny bull cauf. He wor seea sadly flaid, at he sweeat while he reek'd ageean. But what griev'd me mare than aw wor, hees riven a pare o' breeks ommost to fatters, at wor maad for him brand new to gang a yewlin in last Kersmus. I thoute, for-sure, when I gat up, that chatterin nanpie, peark'd i'th' ran-tree, betided naa good, at did 'e.

Giles. Is yawer Tom strang enif now to grave flahs?

Brid. Ay, barn! hees waxen a gay, leathewake, fendible, whelkin, haspenald tike, and thou sees, i' thur hard times, we mun tough an addle summat, an as t'weather hez just taan up, we mun lig too't.

Giles. Wha, wha, as t'weather hez been soca unsartin, an t'rain hez fawn seea mich i' planets, titter and better.

Brid. Thou hezn't tell'd me yet, Giles, what to wanted wi' ower Tom.

Giles. I wanted him to drive me some becas an sheep to Girston, to summer thecar. Thou minds, t'weather soon on i'th' spring, eftert' breck o' that caum storm, wor seea pelsy, coud, and raty, followed wi' sitch a snithe, hask wind, at I've hardly ony gerse o'th' land, at I winter-ferr'd, grund war seea kizzin'd; seea I'se i' some measer forced to fest owte two onsen, neen gimmer mug'd hogs, hauf a score a spaaned lambs, a dozen dinmans, a why, two stirks, an three twinters. I'd aimed to a sent wi' 'em ower dodded seg. Bud hees gain back o'lat, as fast as dike watter, his harl sticks up, for au t'ward, like an urohin's back. I mist my chap sadly. Bout two months sin butcher Roberts put earles into my hand, an bad me ten pund neen for him, an I wor to a geen him hauf-a-crown ageean; bud as I bout him in an seea heigh on end at Aprac fair, for he wor a mortal nice viewly wandy beast, at war he, when E bout him in, I cud not thoal him at onny wike figure. Sin sine I mud a swapt him wi' Jammy Tennant, for a dozen Scotch yows; bud, girt hobbil at I war, as times are seea slack, I mist my chance, I didn't coup wi' him.—Sudn't he kreutin up soon, I sall be forced, efter au, to send him to Colne market. Ower hay war seea leet an winded, aut average, seea cowarse an roody, my stock hez thriven vara ill; they're nout at au bud kite. It's time for me to flap up, I sall be partitly shigg'd an I gang on mich langer thus, for three stirks an a Scotch runt tornil'd autogither last Avril. How dos't cow prove yower Joa bout o' me?

Brid. We thowt how wee'd wared ower brass to a good end, an hed sped weel, as shoe gav a gay soap at first like, an her milk war feaful ritch an blake. Bud shoe now daws vara ill, her yowyer is seea hellerd wi't'felloa, at its parlous ommost reakin yans hands to her paps. I war i' girt hoaps shoe wad a warish'd fore this, bud her butter's yet seea ram at it'sfit for nowght bud liggin by tot' back end for sheep

sauve. Shoe paren fast, I'se flaid efter an, I sall be forced to signe her. This note's lile good tul.

Giles. Come; as I've hed a sleeveless errand, an I'se seea mislippen'd, I mun endays, anters meet be omme fore I git back fray Girston.

Brid. Nay, man, hovver a bit, let's hev a bit maar o'thy javver. I'd ommost forgotten to ax the to lend us yower steigh, while we git yan maad, we look for th' reets an sagers to-morn. They hagged a nice birk for't yusterneet, at grew atop o'th' Eealand, on some acker moud, claas to th' turmups. Joan war sadly greav'd it wor seea steven'd wi' fawin.

Giles. Ye may hev it to lile on, an welcome.

Brid. Thou's nivver tell'd me yet whether ye've gitten in aw yower eldin, Giles.

Giles. Naa, nut we, marry, for my daam hez been seea seek, at I war forced to send th' lad for t' potticar, God knaws, how oft last week, an I knan't whether shoes onny better for awt' posumful stuff hees geen her. He gav her a pick last neet, thou minds, it war naa sooner down ner it blew her up like a fuz-baw, at shoe partitly rifted ageean; I sana mander a good it did her efter aw, bud mack her as wake as a wassel.

Brid. I'se feaful waa to larn shoes seea vara silly, what think ye on her?

Giles. Naa, God knaws what to think on her, shoe hods mitch at yan like, cant and deftly i'th' mornin, an she feels seea leetsome an cobhy, an can tattle an tantle about a bit, I'se sometimes i' hoapea shoe's cruitin up ageean; bud happen shoe's nut been up aboon hauf an howr, 'fore shoe begins to be vara tim'rous an keisty, an as teathy as a stég in yate, an then shoe maddles an taums ower in a swab, as seek as a peeat.

Brid. Dos't hod her a girt while?

Giles. Ay, a gay bit, and shoe' seea gaumless shoe hardly kens ower Sall.

Brid. Waist heart, how's her stomach?

Giles. Wha, naa girt matters at it, for shoe's not itten hanf hook o' my kneaf sin. Monday cum a sennight, shoe's seea dench an kecker.

Brid. Mare pity!

Giles. If shoe nobud cud bide to gang out a bit, I've a girt thout t'air wod be o' sarvice to her.—Bud shoe's seea silly an wake at present, I'se vara sure 'twod be to mitch for her.

Brid. Does shoe sleep weel?

Giles. Naa matters as to that, it's nout bud a brokken sloum, an then shoe teughs an taves about seea mitch, at shoe's sure to poit off aw her happin. At times she stiuns feafully in her douvens, we consate shoe's ridden be th' bitch doughter. Nows an thens shoe's girds o' peffin an coughin, an rattles in her wezzen, an it hods her seea lang, at yau wad think her leets were tainted.

Brid. If shoe nobbud cud git a bit a naturable rist, shoe wod sam up strength fast, an I wish to God shoe may, for oud lang syne.

Giles. As soon as ivver shoe can bide it, I aim to baad her i'th' beck.

Brid. An the donot gang an donk 'em when they sweeat, I guess a good sowlin is a feafel streghthenin thing.

Giles. Thou knaws, Bridget, we're vara bane tot' beck, an we mun mind to tack her as soon as th' sweeating gird's off her; but, girt like, shoe'l tack uncuth tul't at first.

Brid. Wiah, that's what; bud then, how can ye baad her in seea lile a soap o' watter.

Giles. We can dem it up a bit, an mack a dub a gay dipress.

Brid. I'se flaid ye'll do her a mischief, do as destly as ye can, it's seea staany.

Giles. An that be aw, we can douk her i' our gimlin.

Brid. When I sa the last neet, it quite scapp'd my memory to tell the, that while ower folk wor at flah moor yesterday, there com a fine mack of a

prossin, flybysky, untooth fellow down ower foand, byt' peecat hul, to t' house door, ower bitch yowlin fearfully aw t'while. Thoa minds, as I wor cower'd down by t' fire nookin, claas tot' hood end, twinan some cowaarse garn, maad fra sheep gowdins; my kneecaves an deet wi' scarn, I sa him comin, seea I yark'd up i' a crack, an ast him what he wanted.— He began wi' saying, "Good day to you, good woman, have you got a barn?" Aye, says I, hauf a dozen. "One, my friend," says he, "is quite enough for me." Seea, at that, barn, I yarks intot' house, an hugs out lile Bill, an, says I to him, as he wor standing hard by t' midden steead, here's yan on 'em, what want ye wi' him? At that he began to snert an laugh me fearfully to scorn, an I thowt, for sure, he wad a brosten his sell fore he gave ower. I war then so hotterin mad at I cud bide na langer, an says I to him, ye may happen think yoursel finely donn'd and pouther'd, bud I'se vara sure ye're naa gentleman, tack ye that, or ye wadn't behaav i' eike a shameful way to a poor silly woman.

Giles. What said he to that, Bridget?

Brid. Said, wha, efter I'd flaat him soundly, seeing me in eike turmoil, an macking a girt coil, he began to soften a bit; an said, in a gizenin way, "Good woman, don't be offended, I only want a place to put my horse in." An that be aw, said I, ye mud astite at yunce, hout laughin me to scorn seea 'bout my poor barns, hev esh'd for ower laithe, for there's roun enif an houses plenty thear, an ye may tack yer yaud thear yoursel, if ye like, for I'll nut thrang mysel wi' ye.

Giles. Thion gav't him reight thear, Bridget; fort' finest gentleman i'th' waard sail niver frump ner mack a fool o'me; an what said he then?

Brid. Efter he'd chopp'd his yaud i't' laithe, he then com owert' ass-midden tot' door, gat agait o' fabbie me, an says, in a snod flagin way, "I shall trouble you again, if you please. Be so good as to lend me your ladder." Waa, says I, as ye'r an

uncoth man; for aw ye heynot behaved tumme in a vara gradely way, I'll fotch it. Seea, thou minds, I gangs up tot' glass caas, an tacks up t'saap an brush fra' behint pewter doubler, at Joan hed been shavin hissel wi' last Sabbath mornin. An he'd naa sooner clapt his'e'en on 'em, ner I think i' my heart he wherried an snerted at me harder ner ivver, at he keckled while he varily kinkt ageean, an byt' meskins, an I'd hed beesom i' my hands, I wad ayther a geen him a ketty cur, a girt clout ourt' head, or degg'd him purely wi' ould lant.

Giles. Thou wad a sarraed him reight and to't hed.

Brid. Obsarvin I wadu't be dung up wi' him, ner put up wi' his titt'ring, scornful sneer, he says, in a cantin flagein way, as an butter wadn't melt i' his mouth, "My good woman, I am sorry you so misunderstand me, I only wished to have some steps or a ladder to get upon the hay mow, to give my horse a little hay." A ledder, for sure, to get on tot' hay mow. Think ye, says I, that sike behaviour as yours desarves onny favvor, seea, clappin baath kneaves to my huggans, I tells him i' a stoar voice, as lang as I'se maister o' this house, will-to shall-to, yees naan hev ya mouthful.

Giles. Proud Kickshaw! he war nivver at yan wi' hissell, he didn't knaw his awn mind fra ya minute to another. Thou held him up strangly, Bridget, what did he then?

Brid. He then steud claas toth' staan benk, reared like London puther, looked vara glum an gruff, pood aut a rid book, an wrate down aw t' windows.

Giles. Odsheart, Bridget, theaugh gat into a feaful aacker'd hobble, hedto knaan titter at he wor a window peeper, theaugh wadn't a been seea flaid o' thy hay. An what said he then?

Brid. Wiah, just as an nowght hed happened, an he'd been gayly used to flightin, he says tumme,

"I will now be much obliged to you to shew me the best road to Burnsa."

Giles. I dare say, thou wor fain enif to git shut on him.

Brid. Eye, that wor e. Bnd thou minds I nivver gav him another misbehodden word, flaid ov a surcharge, I gits at top o't' assmidden an tells him, as plain as tongue cud speek, to mind to gang down claas tot' Reean i' Joan Thompson's Ing, then straight endas ower Howgill, seea ower staany Bits, at bod-dum o' Scar claas, through Harrison Intack, an to be sure to mind to gang down first gait at hods tot' reight.

Giles. It wor aw as plain as a pike staff; it's unpossable thou cud a tell'd him a gainer gait.

Brid. Seea thougt I, bud, girt gauvison, i'th' roun o' gangin downt' first gait, he open'd first yait he com at. I prisently spies him i' ower hay claas, ont' headland, anent waw, paupin an peeapan about gin he wor spyin for hares. Eye, barn, I sa him ride twice seea about claas, spaudin an staupin ower girse maast shaamfully, for thou knaws, ower grund's a bit soupy.

Giles. His pride seems to ha' gitten better ov his uvver stoary. He mun be off at side, or he wadn't be insens'd. Did he fin his rooad efter aw?

Brid. Nay, barn, he com back ageean, raad up to me stickle-but, an began to threap me down how I hed tell'd him aw wrang; seea, thou minds, to keep him eea good humour, for aw I'd shew'd him th' gainest gait afore, toth' best o' my wittin, I gangs agaitards wi' him, an sets him as far ast' loan heead. While I'd been flightin him 'bout t'lile leet i't' milkus, owr coddly foal, bay stag, a stott, two drapes, three stirks, an a nauf, gat out at yait, at this brazen jackanapes hed left oppen. What hed I to do, bud gang an late 'em all owert' moor. Nut bein i' good graith, I war seea swelted, at a sweet like a brock, an wor as wit as I'd been shearin or loukin awt' day i'th' corn field. We loupin ower dubs, laches an

sikes, I moad my sark as wit as drip, at it wil'd ageean, an as yollo as a daffodowdilly wi' ear watter; my stockins war deeted up tot' mid leg, an my shoos war parfit sops; my petticoat wer seea clarted an alatted, at it war parfitly barked wi' muck; an I scratted my shins sadly wi' ling collins, ya foote war feafully plish'd; bud what greev'd me maar ner aw war, I lost my hollin busk, finely flower'd, at my husband gamma 'fore I war wed. Wi' runnin estert' becase I war quite fash'd, I gat my fit tether'd amang some seaves, an dang some skin off my noaz, an hed liked to hev scratted taa ee' out.

Giles. Thouz been sadly tosecated wi't' lile window peeper, he broute the into a peck o' troubles.

Brid. Eye, forsure, it wor aw alang o' him, bud thouz hear. E comin back ageen, whenid gitten anent sheep beeld, I spies alantum off two shooters. They macks up tumme in a crack, an overgat me afoar I reak'd t' aum tree. They war seea clemm'd; at they war feaful fain to pike amangst shrogs some shoups, bumlekites, an hindberries.

Giles. Wor the gentlefoak?

Brid. Eye, be ther talk they wor, bud they war vara plainly donu'd, i' short doublets, for awt' ward like shay lads.

Giles. It caps yan now a days, Bridget, to ken quality fra poor foak, wi' ther short poud heeads, 'bout powther Women er not mitch better. Ower Jin com haam fra sarvice at Bolton i't' Moors, Seter-day come a sennight, an her awn mother hardly kenn'd her, for aw shoe nobbud left haam last Fastness een, an shoe war pubble an grosh, an i' vara good likein; an shoe hedn't been seea bedizen'd an transmogrified, shoe wod a hed a feaful blush of her mother.

Brid. Thou knaws shoe ollas favvor'd her.

Giles. Eye, forsure shoe did like, bud then shoe us'd to hev a dasent lang waist, bud now shoe's aw legs. It warn't seea when thou war a young lass,

Bridget. I can tell agin't wor yusterday, sin thou hed as nice a lang waist as onny body, as slim an as smaw eye as an arran.

Brid. Eye, that hed I, Giles. I naa patience wi' theer flairin way a donnin now a days; ivvery thing hings seea side on 'em. It's nowght at aw, antul believe me, bud a blinnd to hid ther sham wi'. For I defy the to find 'em out howivver girt they er. Dosto nut know, how neighbour Roberts wor for sendin their douter to plaas, vara nesht mornin (for shoed gitten her god's-penny at Otley stalties), when she war gard to out we'et, an tell how shoed gitten, what t'ward now caws, nobbud a *slip*.

Giles. A slip! it warn't seea caud i' thy time. Foak didn't stick at cawin it by its reight naam; they wad then a geeu it na lanein. Bud, now they're gitten into a hugger mugger way ov softenin it off, estead o' puttin an end to sike shamful wark.

Brid. Her awn mother, barn, fann naa faat wi' her, a mucky frow, bud thought how aw wor reight, when shoe war parfitly at down liggin. I heeard lang sin, at shoed gitten a wooster, an how shoed been thrawn owert' bawk some Sundays back, bud if what thou says be true, shoe's in a likly way to hing theer.

Giles. Wooster! wheeaz shoe gitten?

Brid. Yan o' Brown's lads. A vara pratty wooster etraath, I'se parfitly gloppen'd to think how Roberts wad let sike a lousith-heft, jack-a-leggs come owert' door-stones. Parents er maar behauf to blaam ner their poor barns.

Giles. Blaam! I've oft heeard Roberts gee 'em good counsel.

Brid. I see thouz fain to beet him out, bud what's counsel good tull an it beeant back'd be a good example. An parents tell their barns to speak truth, to mack use o' naa foul says, to be painful honest an godly, what does aw that sinnify, an they thesels winnot stick at tellin-tees, bannin an talkin bawdy, an er drukken an full ov aw mander o' rogerie. It's for aw t'ward az an barns hadn't een az weel as

ears, Joan an me, God be thank'd; hev not mied to
bleam ower selfs wi' o' that heed. We baath giv'
'em good counsel; an we hoap, good examples, by
livin' daily i'th' fear o' God. As to drissin, nāy-
body cud ivver donn plainer ner Joan an me. Bud
it's naa wonder i' ther times; an young lasses sud
now an then donn out at way a bit; when songers ov'
aw foak er seea full o' ther nonsense. Ower lad
com haam t' other neet wi' a girt garth* teed to baath
sides ov his breeks, at reeks ower baath shoeders.

Giles. What use cud that be on thinksto?

Brid. He says, how it's to help i' a lang
march.

Giles. Doesn'to know what they caw 'em?

Brid. Nay, sure don't I.

Giles. They gee 'em two names, a braas an a
gallows.

Brid. Gallows! Oh my poor lad! Eye, I see
plainly now, whar that invention springs fray. Antul
believe me, it comes fray some Tom Painer i' power,
wheea hez girt say i' Parliament, an hez counsell'd
main on 'em to believe it as summat vara useful, an
at first geen it t' name of a brace, nobbnd az a blind.
Waa-worth that lang-heeoded winner-neb'd rascad
Boany, he cares nut a haupenny piécé what experce
an trouble he put other foak tull, seeabetide he can
gain his ends an saav bissell. Thou may lite on't,
it's aw a shift of his noddle to saav raap, powther an
shot. Ananters he does lick us, an naabody knows
how an arrow may glent, he'll tuck up aw ower Vo-
lunteers be ther gallowses, i' iv'ry tree he comes at,
thou'll see 'em flackerin about like flay-craws.

Giles. I'd leever be shot a dozen times ower,
ner dee sike an outho't' way lingerin deeth.

* Braces were first used by the Craven peasants soon
after the commencement of the late French war. At the
time the Craven Volunteers were embodied, poor Bridget
was alarmed by this new, and to her, incomprehensible
article of dress.

Brid. I'll tell the what, Giles, as soon as ivver he gits haam, belive, I'll nifle 'em fray him, an ayther fecal 'em er thraw 'em into't' fire, hees nivver trail his awn gallows at his back as lang as I can help it.

Giles. Thou's maad sike a feaful lang perammle 'bout donnin o' them lasses an sougers, at thouz nivver tell'd me whar them shooters war gangin tull.

Brid. Gangin tull! wha! they'd lost thersels at top at moor, an cudn't hit t'way back ageean. They war feaful fain, I promise the, when they clapt ther een o' me, an a wunnin naa girt way off. They esh'd way to Moor Cock Hall. They war seea sadly doon for, wi' trailin i'th' ling efter moorgam, at I cud do naa less ner mack boud to esh him intot' house, for aw it wor aw a clunter.

Giles. Wad the gang in?

Brid. Eye, forsare; an az they wor Outners, for naabody's door, for aw I say it, oppens gladder ner wer awn to freind foak. I maad mitch on 'em, an gav 'em reight freely sike odments as I hed i't' house, a beef collop, a rasher of bacon, beside butter an whangby. I maad ivv'ry thing, bud mysel, as nate as I weel cud, I spreed taable claath, abit boorly for sure; an happen nut seea simmit as they'd been used tull, bud then it wor dasant an cleean, an they fannd naa faut weat, bud maad as free as owt, an squatted down tul't seeaful cheerfully at lang-settle, 'bout whishins.

Giles. Eye, eye, as t'sayin is, hunger's best saace.

Brid. Bud thouz bear. While I wor fryin collops, yan on 'em glents his ee up at breed fleeak, an says tumme, I find you are leather dressers as well as farmers.

Giles. I think i' my heart, (low be it spokken) at gentelfoak, for maist what, ken less ner onny body.

Brid. Whisht, Whisht, Giles! leeast said soon-est mended.

Giles. Isn't it a vara hard caas, pray-the-now, at yan munnot oppen ther mind a bit? Thou sees plainly, how th' girt fonlin didn't ken what havver cake war.

Brid. Noa, barn, he teuk 'em, as they laid at flecak, for round bits o' leather. I ax'd him to taste it, an see tacks up t' beesom start, potters yan down, an keps it i' my appron. He then nepp'd a lile wee nookin on't, nut validum o' my thoun naal, an splutter'd it out ageean, gloaring gin it wor puzzum, an efter aw I cud say, I cudn't counsel t'other to taste ayther it or some bannocks, they wor dazzed a bit, for sure. It war girt luck at I hed some efter tomsin breead i't' Aumry, as they didn't set mitch stoar omme breead. Ther dogs warn't at aw dench, they maad naa proud orts, I promise thee, for they licked up to-a-three neapons o' meal, at I fetch'd out o't' ark, an soss'd up a gay soap o' blue milk an loper'd ream, out of our girt flann'd dish.

Giles. Did thy outcumlins matter thy collops?

Brid. Eye marry, they cadged ther houl-hampers, an sleek'd thesels wi' a meas potful or two o' grout, a bit heeody an flizzen for sure, just tacken out at geilefat, for ower strang drink barrel war quite toom'd, an I war saary for't, for it war a soap a mortal good drink, bud there warn't a sigh left. They behaav'd like gentlefoak when they'd doon, for they gamme twelve groats. Efter aw, I went a gaitards wi' 'em to Moorcock Hall, forthere's a plezur i' waitin o' down reight quality, theye'r nut hauf seea dench ner seea difficult as them maacky upstarts.

Giles. Thouz seea bobberous an keckahoop wi' thy twelve groats, an seea ta'en up wi' thy quality, at thouz quite an clear forgotten t' lile whipper snapper window-peeper, whar comes he fray?

Brid. Hodto a bit. I'll tell the aw enow. I think i' my heart there nivver war t' marrow to the. Thouz nut a morsel o' patience, thou will hev titter gait in omme, I've nut tell'd the aw yet. For surely nivver onny poor crayture went thro' seea

monny troubles i' ya day. Ya trouble tell seea fast at neck of another.

Giles. Come, out wi' 't then, Bridget.

Brid. Wha, i' gangin haam, efter I left my quality, it sobn becom dosky. Oh! Giles! my knees parfitly whacker ageean at thowtes o' what I'se boun to tell the.

Giles. Heaven's sake! what wort' matter?

Brid. Wha, when I'd reak'd Black-hill Crag, that feaful onely plat, Oh! Giles! nivver war poor owman i' sike a tackin.

Giles. Out weet, out weet, Bridget, what wor the to do?

Brid. Wha, vara first thing I clapp'd my een on wort' Dule in a feaful flash o' fire.

Giles. Dule! Oh, hersto bud, barn, how thou talks?

Brid. Talk! I talk truly, at do I, an Inobbud can believe my awn een. He mun be that at's nowt, ayther Oud Nick or a Guytrash.

Giles. What wor he like?

Brid. I can hardly tell what he wor like, I wor sea-maz'd; for my heart loup'd up to my mouth at set on't; an aw at yunee I brack into a muck sweet, at did I.

Giles. Didto see his horns?

Brid. Horns! eye, I think I did etraath, they wor aw out as lang as yower girt Ousens! An his een as big as pewther doublers, flash'd fire maast feafully.

Giles. They say how't Dule hez a tail, didto see it.

Brid. Eye, I ssa it, an moreower ner that, felt it; for he lash'd it to an fra at naa like rate.

Giles. Did he lig a laam o' the?

Brid. Naa; for I dropt ommy knees, an worded a life prayer, an then I defied him; for, thou knaws, God's ollas aboent' Dule. Bud for aw I war sartain he cuda't hurt me, my knees baad whackerin; bud I crept by as wheemly as I weel cud, he nivver

hurt a hair o' my head, at did he nut, for a lile bit I steud at whethers which gait to gang, bud at efter I yunce gat off I did dirl it away inbank.

Giles. Thou says thou sa him at Blackhill Crag?

Brid. Eye, at that vara spot.

Giles. Poor Bridget, I lile thowte at thou, of aw foak, wad ha' been sike a daft fondlin. Thy Dule, as t'o caws him, were nout i'th' ward bud a horse heead. For our lads, efter they'd doon graavin at Flah moor, began a fratchin an lakin. They fand an oud horse, scaup, an teed tul't a lile kid o' ling, wi' a piece a raap, 'bout a yerd an a hauf lang. They then fettl'd it up, clapp'd it at top o' Blackhill Cragg, an leeted to-a-three leggerren o' peets at side on't.— This, Bridget, war that dreedful flash o' fire; an that kid o' ling, at hung ower't Crag, an blaw'd about wi' t' wind, wort' lashin o' thy Dule tail.— Ah! ah! ah! poor Bridget, thouz nivver hear t'last o' this.

Brid. Thou needn't laugh me seea feeafully to scorn about it, hed thou bin theear, thou wad ha' bin war ffaad behauf. Waaworth yower lads, an I catch 'em, by jen I'll remman 'em, an sigh ther lugs for 'em. Now, Giles, antul mack me a promise nut to tel ower foak about this Dule; for, thou minds, I maad 'em as ffaad mysel, I'll tell the aw about t' lile window peeper.

Giles. Wha, I will then. Whar comes that lile whipper snapper window peeper fray? Skipton?

Brid. Skipton, nay byt' leddy, I's ommost sure he comes fray London, for I can hardly tell yan word i' ten, he knacks an talks seea fine, an macks use o' sike outlandish gibberish.

Giles. What mack of a tit did he ride on?

Brid. A dasant, jump, bay yaud, wi' a churchil'd mane.

Giles. Girt like, it wert' vara saam fellow at raad, at a girt bat, down ower loan, just when I'd swarm'd upt' wicken tree. I war standin, thou minds,

i'th' grainin, an snaggin off some bees at summered t'gait, when his skaddle tit, glentin its ee up at me, took boggle, maad a girt flounder, an ran back 'geean mistow nookin. He'd sure a bin thrawn, hedn't he click'd hod o't' mane wi' ya hand, an tailband w' t'other; an, lile puppy, an he hedn't yark'd haath spurs intot' flank, shos'd a doft him efter aw.

Brid. I sud ha' been feaful fain to a seen t'lile window peeper, a proud, maacky, puppy dog, seen flaid. Hed I ben theear, I wod a clapt a bunch o' nettles undert' yaud's tail, and maad her spangwhew him owert' waw, and pash'd an bray'd his harness out. I wad a tow't him, a skewin, pryin taad, to come tot' moorside ageean peepin an skewin about i' ivv'ry nook.

Giles. There warn't mich need for nettles, I'll uphodto, Bridget, for i' aw the born days thou niver sa owght look seea dash'd an sackless. He war parfittly ov a muck sweet.

Brid. I's fain on't, lile Jack-a-dandy.

Giles. Thou's na marcy o't' lile fellow, bud's ollas gnatterin an hypin at him. Bud thou been't tell'd me yet what t'husband said when he com haam fra' Flay Moor.

Brid. Say! wha, he wor hotterin mad, an play'd th' moats an hangment, an wod a fain seen that'lile peepin dule; for he wad a geen him his creepins, an sike a hezlin an a whalin as wad a maad his wezzon parfittly wherkin ageean.

Giles. Didto finnd thy stag an thy becas efter aw?

Brid. Eye, I fann'd 'em, efter gangin a lang way o'th' back o'th' Ocranberry wham, an I thowte, forsure, ift' brock-faced branded stirk hedn't rauted feafully, I niver sud a fun 'em. Ise flaid ower stag'll be kensmark'd, as hees dung some hair off his nar huggan an cammerel.

Giles. Blend some soots an swine saam togither, an clapt toth' spot, an he'll happen ail na maar on't. Didto see onny cranberries, Bridget? I mun

late some for ower Squire, hez formill'd three quarts omma. It's 'boon a fortnet sin he stevven'd 'em.

Brid. I sa vara few, I think they're a mack a scantiah to-year. There's a gay to-a-three a blamber-ries. They lig seea rank o'th' grund at thou mud fill a maund in a crack.

Giles. Hesto heardt' news?

Brid. What news?

Giles. Wha, ower Tom wor at Skipton fair this week, and he brings word howt' talk gangs-theear at Bonny'll be here in a crack, an how orders are goen to leet awt' beacons, Monday come a sennight.

Brid. Oh, hearsto! God shild it. They'll be sad wark, I's fear'd, i'th' end on't.

Giles. Them men'll hev a bonny easy peddle ont' top o'th' beacon for their hauf a crown a day.

Brid. Dунnot they tent aw neet?

Giles. Nay, they nobbud sud do.

Brid. Sud it be frost an snaw, I aim, they'll be fain to steal to bed.

Giles. Bud, etraath, sud they be taan nappin he t'owerlooker, he'll soon skift 'em.

Brid. What ha' the to do theer, Giles?

Giles. They've nowght to do bud to mack a girt bloaz, ananters they spy a leet i't' other beacons.

Brid. It'll shut a power o' brass.

Giles. It will, naa doubt, swattle away a seet o' silver, bud its better to loaz hauf ner aw.

Brid. That's sure enif; for, fra' aw accounts, that Bonny's a feefaul girt rogue; he sheds aw I ivver heard tell on; hees nivver whiat, hees ollas agait o' some brabblement, rampin an reavin at iv'ry thing; an let what will happen, hees sure to keep tail i't' watter, an hez naa sooner lick'd ya country, ner hees raumin at another.

Giles. They say he proffers girt things to aw his seugers, as soon as ivver they can git a footeing on ond England. Habat him, weesel sizzup him an he does come, for, byth' meas, as fauce as he is, I've a girt persavance how ower navy an volunteers, fair

faw 'em, say I, o'l ayther snape 'em or let leet intul 'em, an then, aw his fraps an brabblements o'l stand him i' naa steead.

Brid. Our lad's quite bobberous, an aw a roav. He leeads a filthy peyl iv'ry day, wi' his prancin an hakin about. He'd naa sooner come tot' doorstans, wi' his fine cockade in his hat, ner it parfitly maad my heart wark when I clapt my een on him. Thinks I to mysel, what'll become omme, sud I loaz my poor lad i' my ould age.

Giles. It stands us aw i' hand to hide thur hard times, Bridget, 'bout a graan. Hesn'to heeard how Boanny behaav'd tot' poor Hanovarians, an tot' braav Swish, how it warn't enif for him to tack their lads, bud their wives an donters, eye, an their vara beds they hed-to lig on?

Brid. What a brash raggald!, hees sure to gang tot' dule whick, if he dunnot mend soon.

Giles. Wiah, naabody can be saaf as lang as that bullockin rascad lives. He leetens to be a gradely fello, bud he braads o'th' dog i't' boose, he'll nayther itt hissels ner let onuy body else itt. Wadhe hed a fire-poit er a rid hoat hottel in his throttle.—An he wor to come, I wad spangwhew him back ageen owert' dub.

Brid. Thou says vara reight, poor as we er, we sud be far warse wor he to come; for he wad, naa doubt, mack a sad derse amang us; Joan an me ha' not mich to crack on, bud we can mack shift to live in a gradely, menceful, heppen way, an I wad be waa to soap it for awt' French freedom they make sike frap about. There's naa trusting 'em, Giles, for they're aw of an ill reek; an I'd leaver dee ner live under sike a braungin gaustrin taistril.

Giles. Oliver war ill enif, bud this Boanny's t'uptack of aw.

Brid. They say our neighbour Williams chun- ters, an is quite down i'th' mouth, an is seea flaid, at hees buried aw his goud i'th' garth, an at hees naa sooner stockenth' door, an slotted sneck, ner

he tines it wi' three fearful strang bouts iv'ry neet.

Giles. Thou knaws Williams wor ollas a dowly, swamous, meaverly mack of a chap, an hed a daft heart; an arran, or a whackerin of an espin leaf wad a flaid him out of his wits. Etraath, I'se saary for him, for hees oft been my beet-need; an tack him aw i' aw, hees a gay, sponsable, oud farrendly fellow.

Brid. Sud onny body come sharp up an peyl' door, efter it's dosky, hees parfitly gloppen'd; hees seea flouter'd, he cowers, his knees whackers, his teeth dithers, an his een gloar, as an he war stark mad. He then macks a fearful stir wi' t' tanga, yarks upt' fire-poit, beets fire, bangs th' reckon, shifts his chair, an pees about, but, for awt' ward, he dareh't oppen'th' door, for fear'd Boanny's come to fotch him an aw his gear. He dare hardly lig i' bed hees seea freeten'd.

Giles. Poor Williams is a swamous, cowardly chap.

Brid. I'se flaid, an a mack a waily i' times mysel, when I study ower thur things; nows an thens a good book giz me spirits. Efter I com fra' t' kirk last Sabbath day, I teuk up th' bible, as I oft do, an rid a deal consarnin Nebuchadnezzar, how God let him flourish an roy a girt while, nobbud to mack his downfaw maar freetful. An, how do we knaw, bud Boanny hissels is letten to' crob ower t'other nation, for a bit, at he may hev a faw like Nebuchadnezzar, to show tot' ward what lile trust is to be put i' villainy an vain glory; God be thank'd, we hev a good king, an oft hez my heart wark'd for him when them raggal'dy Tompainers seea beset him. T' Aumeety hez thus far presarv'd him, an if we nobbud hev graas to behaav as we sud do, he will naa doubt shield us fra' aw his plots.

Giles. Thou parfitly maddles me wi' aw thy bible larnin, thou hods forth like onny laucol, bud i' spite of aw thy javver, i' thur kittle times,

hees sartainly a happy man, Bridget, wheea hez naa fears. As for my shar, I've lile to loaz ; bud, for aw that, it wad greave me saarly to see sike a leein taistrail, an restless, skellerbrain'd raggamuffin as Boanny git a sattlement amang uz. I'se poor enif, God knows, to begin wi', bud, I'se vara sartain, war that 'tarnal raggabrash to come here, he wad rid us in a crack, an tack fray us awt' lile we hed.

Brid. Eye, girt like, bud God presarve us, say I, an send us naa war deed.

Giles. Amen, an good day to the, for it's heigh time for me to be shoggin off towards Girston.— I's like to be gangin now, barn, for I've naa time to hearken to thy lang winded stoaries, for thou chatters like onny Nanpie.

Brid. Thouz ollas at nestle. There's time enif 'fore neet, I warrant to, to git fra' Girston, 'bout chunterin an chaffin seea mitch about it. Howsom-iver, anto will be shoggin off, good journey to the,

END OF DIALOGUE FIRST.

DIALOGUE II.

Bridget. What, Giles; thous gitten back then, fray Girston.

Giles. Eye, but I'll uphodto; I'd a saar day on't, wi teughin eftert' beeos, they scutter'd about sees, I wor quite fash'd an doon for, afore I gat haam, at dosk.

Brid. What thou raad, did'nto?

Giles. Raad! aye, I raad o' shanks-galloway.

Brid. I marvel at that, as I sa yower yaud i'th' garth i'th' mornin.

Giles. Is yower Joan at haam? I's com to tell him, at he mun gang to William Palay's, at Skire-thorns, 'bout fail, Monday come a sennight, to lot some Scots.

Brid. Hees gain toth' peeot moor, bud thou may lite on't, i'll mind to tell him at neet, when he comes haam.

Giles. Girt like I sall meet him, as I'se gangin theear mysel.

Brid. Come, man, thouz i' na girt hurry, squat thyself down a bit i'th' langsettle, byth' hud-end, an I'll fotch the a whishin; for I lang to know sadly what aw them lads and lasses wor cutterin an talkin about, at I gat a gliff on gangin up yower croft yus-ter neet.

Giles. Didto nivver hear at there wor a Methody meetin at Jack Smith's. There wor weight on 'em

to hear t' uncouth preacher, as fine a man as ivver I clapt my een on, at wor he, he bangs aw, quite an clear, at I ivver heeard tell on.

Brid. I tell the what, Giles, ye had leaver behauf hear th' vain talk o' man, ner t' holy word o' God.

Giles. Nay, Bridget, I think thou's gangin a lile bit to far

Brid. To far, doesto think? Whaa, it's nobbud to a-three neets sin, I proffer'd to Betty Collier, whea, thou bnaws, does not ken a word o'th' bible, an shoe nobbud wod come an sit a bit wi' me, I wod read to her yan o'th' Gospels; but shoe soon tell'd me how shoe couldn't come, for shoe wor gangin to hear Tom Simpson, t'blacksmith, exhort. An thou knaws, weel enif, at Tom's a saar reader, an what a mash he macks o'th' hymns, when he giz 'em out. For au hees conned 'em ower, happen, hauf a dozen times afore't meeting, he gangs on spelderin an blunderin. I think mackin horse shoon wod be far fitter wark for him nert' explainin t'word o' God, at he cannot read. Now, antul nobbud speak th' truth fra' thy heart, thou mun agreee wi' me, at Betty Collier, like mony on ye besides, hed leaver hear a poor silly blacksmith rant an mack as mich din ast' girt hammer on his stiddy, ner hear't' word o' God.

Giles. I knan't what Tom does wi' his girt hammer, but I's seur thou ligs hard on wi' thy clapper.

Brid. Whaa, I'se quite staud, an it irks yan naa lile to hear sike coil an durdums, an seea mich frap about thur Methody's. They talk an cample seeafully o' religion, bud I wad be fain to see at they rayaly believed it, byt' goodness o' ther lives; for what care I for a man's sighs an graans, an his dowly face, an for heving religion in his mouth, when he'll nut stick at yarkin his hand into a body's pocket.

Giles. They think they're doing reight.

Brid. Think! eye, but what hev they to do wi' thinkin; when they've a written word to gang by? Uzzah mud think he wor doin reight when he reek'd

out his arm to'th' ark o' God, to hod it fray shakking. Bud his thowtes, howivver humble they mud be, didn't stop God's judgments, for thou knows his arm wither'd away. Dathan an Abiram i't' sixteenth chapter o' Numbers is a warnin enif for iv'ry man to bide in his awn calling, an nut to tack on hissel t' hoaly office of a preacher 'bout a regular appointment. Korah an his company grummel'd feafully ageean Moses an Aaron, an thowte how they cud preach better thersells. Bud what wor th' end on em? Them at maad boud to offer incense wor burn'd wi' fire fray God, an aw t'other were swallow'd up i'th' pit.

Giles. That wor, for sure, Bridget, a maast awful thing, I nivver thowte seea mitch on't afore, an I dare say its scapped mony a Methody. For, if they nobbud weighed it reight, they wadn't be seea feafal keen o preachin, ner wad there be seea mony Methody Parsons i' iv'ry outside plat. Bud, they say, t' reason why they dunnot gang tot' kirk is, at kirk parsons dunnot preach t' gospel.

Brid. I'se flaid they stick lile at what they say. What! doesn't our parson read some chapters iv'ry Sunday out o't' Testament; isn't that t' gospel? an efter hees read as fine prayers as ivver wor worded, fit for awt' states an conditions of men, for't sick an needy, for him at's cast down i' trouble, as weel as him at gangs boldly on in his sins, doesn't he ellas give us a feafal good sarmon?

Giles. Eye, for sure does he; whenivver I've heeard him. Our preachers oft say at kirk prayers wor feafal good, seeabetide they didn't come seea oft ower.

Brid. Now I like 'em awt' better for that; for I ken 'em aw seea weel, at my heart nivver fails to gang wi' 'em whent' parson prays. Nows an thens I've been at yower meetings, an hev heeard what ye call tempory prayer. But, thou minds, while I wor hearkenenin wi' aw my might, toth' preacher's prayer, I could not join wi' him a bit; for while I wor tryin

to catch his words an liggin 'em together, to mack sense on 'em, they mainly scapped me, an did not warm an enleeten my heart hauf seea mitch as ower prayers do.

Giles. Methodies say, how yower prayers er tiresome, 'cause they nivver change.

Brid. Prethenow, what does t' preacher pray for? Doesn't he pray to God for his holy spirit to supply his daily wants, to grant him food an raiment, for blessings i' this world as weel as next. Doesn't he pray for t' gift o'th' holy spirit to enleeten ower minds, an to sanctify us, an to keep us fray fawing?—Doesn't he, whenivver he offers up praises to God, thank him for his goodness an loving kindness to us for presarving us fray danger, for health o' body an peace o' mind. Bud far aboon aw thur mercies, does he nut oppen his hoal heart, an thank God for the redemption an atoning blood of Christ, fort' meons ' grace an t'hoap o' glory.

Giles. What better subjects o' daily prayer can a parson finnd out ner what thou hez just mentioned?

Brid. Now, an it pleases God daily to pour down on us, wake an sinful craytures, sike a variety of worldly an spiritual blessings, how can we possibly do better ner daily an hourly to thank God for 'em, wi' ower hoal heart.

Giles. We sall be vara unthankful and vara wicked an we dunnot.

Brid. Whether, now, doesto think; at God minds maar our hearts or our words?

Giles. Our hearts, for sure.

Brid. Hedto a poor neighbour at com daily ot thy door for an aumus, wodto expect at he sud ivvry day thank the i' different words for thy charity?

Giles. Ift' words nobbud com fray a thankful heart, I sartainly sudn't mind mitch about fitness on 'em.

Brid. Whiah, then, can thou suppose at God will ivvry day expect fresh words an fresh prayers fort' daily renewal of the saam mercies? Now does

not thou think, whilet' preacher, in his tempry prayer, is picking out new an fine words to pleease his hearers, at his thoutes er oft straying fray God?

Giles. Theere's a deal o' truth, sartainly, i' what to says; but, for au that, Methodies say, at constant use o'th' saam words is tiresome.

Brid. What, then! wod they be wiser ner Christ hissell? Didn't he, in his bitterest agonies, fall down on his face, and prayed devoutly three times, macking use o'th' vara saam words?

Giles. That hez not scapped me.

Brid. If Christ wor nut aboon mackin use o'th' vara saam words three times together, thou's sure at he that cud caw, at will, legions of angels, wor at naa loss for words i' prayer, an he wanted 'em. I hoap, then, Giles, we sall niver feel shammed, thro't' love o' summat new, to follow his hoaly example. An Christ thowte it reight to pray i'th' saam words, three times i' ya hour, it surely cannot be wrang for huz to use saam prayers two or three times a week.

Giles. Thouz a famous bit o' stuff for backin th' kirk.

Brid. I's nut hauf seea keen o' backin th' kirk, as ye ar o' hypin at an underminin it. I dupnot stand up forth' kirk, or form o' prayer, bud forth' commands o' Christ. Whea wor it, prethenow, at first gav us a form o' prayer? Wor it nut Christ hissell? Ye Methodies may think as ye like, bud while breeath hides i' this body, wi' God's help, I'll naayther forsaak Christ, his doctrine, ner his kirk; an, oh, Giles! how happy sud we aw be, whenivver decoth comes, sud t'last words we speek, wi' a truly, humble, contrite heart, be takken ont o' this hoaly prayer of our Lord.

Giles. Thon ommost bangs me i' this argument. Bud, beside this, Methodies say, howt' some o't' kirk parsons are feaful ill livers.

Brid. I's as waa to hear o'th' wicked lives of onny o't' preachers o'th' gospel as thou can be.— Bud thou munnot forgit how there wor ya illan amang

twelve. If a Judas wor fun in seea like a number, there's naa wonder at yan sud finnd, to their sorrow, ya stray sheep amang seea mony thousands.

Giles. What, then, doests think there's naa harm in a kirk parson being an ill liver?

Brid. Harm! yes, barn, it oft hurts my mind, bud that's naa reason at we sud neglect wer awn duty, because t' parson forgits his. Balaam, thou knows, wor a wicked man, bud he wor a true prophet. An ill farmer may sa good seed.

Giles. Eye, bud if his grund be out o' heart, theret' be naa girt crop.

Brid. Sae far, thy argument hods good. Bud, now, suppose this ill farmer saas his good seed on his neighbour's rich grund?

Giles. Waa, naa doubt, wi' God's blessin, it'll bring forth a plentiful crop.

Brid. Now, thou sees, if we nobbud keep wer hearts weel fauf'd, th' sound doctrines of a parson, for aw hees nobbud a lousithheft, may, thro' God's blessin, bring forth fruit to perfection.

Giles. Thou seems i'th' mind to back wicked parsons.

Brid. God forbid, at I sud back wickedness i' onny boddy; for whativver kirk or class o' christians a wicked man belongs to, he cannot belong to Christ. I nobbud wish to shew the t'girt folly of neglectin wer awn duty, becaust' parson forgits his.

Giles. Naabody likes to gang an hear a wicked parson.

Brid. Whea art thou that judgest? To his awn master he mun gee an account. He may saav, thro't' blessing o' God, t' souls of his hearers, for aw he may loaz his awn.

Giles. It may be seea.

Brid. Doesn'to think, at there's maar merit, an yan may use sike a word, i' conscoientiously an regularly gangin tot' kirk, an keepin t' ordinances o' God, when there's a wicked parson ner a good on?

Giles. I mun say I dunnot like it.

Brid. I dunnot say how I *like* it; bud, I say, we shew maar zeal an love for God, when we constantly an devoutly gang toth' kirk, i' spite of all thur objections. An, I've naa doubt, far aw t' kirk parson may'nt be seea good as he sud be, bud t' blessin o' God will nivver fail to leet on a devout an humble congregation. When a man gangs tot' kirk, he mun-not gang, as it wor, to a play, to be entertained, to please his een an to charm his ears, bud to shew his humility an obedience to God, i' hearing his word, an beggin his marcy. Thou knaws, if ten righteous men hed bin fun i' Sodom, God wad ha' spared it; seea, we may be seur, that a haal parish will nivver be damnd fort' saak of ya wicked parson.

Giles. They say howt' kirk foak knaw nout about convarasion ast' Methodies do. Joan Collier's wife, ya day tell'd me, how shoe wor converted i'th' twinklin of an ee, just when shoe wor gangin to milk t'oud cow. An shoe brack out intul a muck sweet, an felt, aw at yunce, seea comfortable, as nout cud be like it; an that now shoe defies t'Dule, as shoe's sartain o' being saav'd, an cannot faw fray grace.

Brid. Does shoe lie, ban, an curse as shoe used to do?

Giles. Shoe hods mitch at yan as to that.

Brid. Then, thou may lite on't, her convarasion will stand her i' naa steead, whativver shoe may think. We believe i' convarasion, as weel as Methodies, an at our wicked natures mun be changed byth' good Spirit o' God. Bud I knaw naa part o'th' scripture, at tells us at we mun expect to be converted i' a crack. At saam time, I dunnot deny, bud what a man may be suddenly converted; God may gee his Spirit to whom he pleaseth, an as he pleaseth. Bud this, I say, Giles, at he mun be a girt fondlin at trusts t'salvation of his immortal soul to his fancies an his feelings, like Betty Collier, when hees firmer grund to trust tull. For whether a man's convarasion be wrought aw at yunce, or by hits an bits, there's

ollas ya sartain rule to judge of it' sincerity, that is, a good life. He wheea is thus converted winnot gang on in his sins, that grace may abound. Bud he will be renew'd i'th' spirit of his mind, he'll nut think he has already attained or is already perfect, bud will gang on fray ya Christian grace to another, an will walk naa langer estert' flesh, bud estert' Spirit. If to lives i' this way, thou'll nayther be puffed up wi' spiritual pride, ner cast down i' despair; Christ will then be thee comfort an joy.

Giles. Bud then, they're ollas fendin an provin at kirk parsons don't talk off t'book as theirs does.

Brid. I warrant 'em they'd leaver behauf hear t' arrantest nonsense fray ther awn preacher, ner t' gospel fray owers.

Giles. They say how t' Spirit geez 'em utterance to talk off t' book.

Brid. I marvel, they can be seea wicked as to say seea, as ant' Spirit o' God wad encourage 'em to talk sike nonsense as I've oft heeard 'em. An ower parson writes his sarmon, mayn't Spirit o' God help his prayers an hummle endeavours i' private, as tite as i' public. Is singing psauls an hymns a hoaly duty.

Giles. Eye, for seur is't.

Brid. Bud thou tells me, Giles, how yower preachers talk off t'book byth' Spirit o' God. If hymns, then, be a godly duty, why dunnot they i' that trust tot' Spirit? For yan wod think he wod help 'em to sing as weel as to pray off t'book. Bud I see yower preacher's nivver fail to yark out t'hymn book afoar they start to sing. An they pretend to follow t'Apostles i' preachin an prayin, what hinders them, i'th' hour o' trouble, danger, an joy, fray maecking psauls, like hoaly David, i'th' Spirit o' God?

Giles. They sey, they've gift o' tongues.

Brid. I wish, i' my heart, thou hedn't sike a hankerin efter them Methodys. Hedto ben at our kirk last Whisson-Sunday, our Parson wad ha' tell'd

thee, howt' gift o' tongues doesn't meean talkin brokken English, bud t' power of speokin like t' Apostles, outlandish tongues i' fureign parts, an at this gift worn't now to be look'd for, ast' gospel wor mainly spreed out' ward.

Giles. That's uncoth to me, I ollas thowte afoar, howt' gift o' tongue meant gift o' talkin glibly, an o' mackin a feaful girt din. They say, they cannot bide to see a man preach fray writin.

Brid. An they cannot bide to hear nont at's written, how can they bide to hear or read th' scripture? Poor silly cratures! an it hedn't ben for writin, how cud they ivver hev knaan them vary scriptures, i' which they leeten to tack sike a plezur, laath to talk an to preach about. Wheea is ther, i' onny business, at doesn't finnd feaful girt use i' writin? Thou knows, 'tis said t'children o' this world er wiser ner t'children o't' light; an dannot tradefoak, for maist what, keep a count-book, to clap ev'ry thing down in, at they mayn't forgit?

Giles. Eye, forsure do they.

Brid. Now, if sike care an thowte is tacken i' ther worly consarns, what mander o' reight hey they to find fault wi' kirk parsons? Whenivver a good thowte comes across 'em, they may clap it down i' writin. Bud, when a man gits intul a girt heeat o' talkin an bawin, efter his bloode hez begun to storken a bit, how oft wad he unsay what hees said.

Giles. Ya day, as I wor talkin wi' Roberts, about ther meetins, he telld me, howt' scripture gav it out, at they war to exhort yan another daily, seea he stopt my mout i' a crack.

Brid. Eye, whenivver I've argified wi' em, they nivver forgot to talk i' that lids, an to poo out that text, at iv'ry like. Now, it hez ollas strucken me at them words hez quite an clear an othergaz meabin to what Methodies tack 'em. To exhort yan another daily, i' my way o' thinkin, meean private advice. As thou may exhort me to a healy life, an whenivver I spy thee licy to do wrang, I may tack omme to

doot saam to thee. Bud, what i't' ward hez this to do wi' public preachin, which naabody hez onny reight to do, bout they wor regularly choozen. Anthat wort' caas, what mander of occasion wor ther for our Saviour to send out seventy disciples? This shews, vara plainly, naabody hez onny reight to tack that office o' thersels, or what need wor there for St. Paul to advise Timothy to lay hands suddenly on no man? Doesn't them vara words plainly shew, at naabody theear hed onny authority to preech 'bout Timothy hed choozen 'em. Our parson telld us, at ivver sint' Apostles' time, there hez been Bishops to pick an send out fit foak to preeach t' gospel. An that waru't seea, onny silly body mud tack on 'em to preeach unsound doctrine, an bring their hearers to destruction.

Giles. Bud we have naa bishops amang us to pick preeachers out.

Brid. How dare ye then act seea contrary toth' practice o'th' Apostles, an plain command o'th' scriptures.

Giles. Thou's far deeper red i'th' scripture, ner I ganm'd the to be.

Brid. I've oft heeard our parson talk thus fray't pulpit; an, God be thank'd, I've a gay good memory, an I's gaily practis'd wee hevin feaful strang bouts wi' ye Methodies.

Giles. They sometimes finnd faat at our parson's an ill preeacher.

Brid. What, I guess, he doesn't bang an mack t' reek fly out o't' whishin, an flight an rant at 'em, seea mitch as theirs does. 'Lowin at our parson doesn't preeach seea weel as some, doesn'to knaw at nayther Moses ner St. Paul wor girt speakers; they baath on 'em awn'd it. Bud for aw that, didn't God fix on 'em as instruments of his gl'ory. Thou sees, then, Giles, at it lile becomes huz to mack leet on ower kirk parson, for aw his tongue be not au out seea glib as some, if we nobbud aw strive, thro' God's graas, to do ower awn duty, wi' christian humility, he may i'th' end, be a minister o' God to huz for good.

Giles. Whatto says, Bridget, for sure, sounds to vara good sense: bud for aw that, they lead a filthy peyl about gangin to ther meetins.

Brid. I sincerely hoap an pray fort^r convarson an t'good of aw mankind; an I tack girt delight in ivv'ry humble, steady, an sincere Christian, whativver kirk or sect he belongs to, but I nivver can set onny stoar o' ye turncoats, wheea can change an doff off your religion, as easily as ye doff off your coats.—There's Tom Simpson, thou's seea fond on, wor first ov our kirk, then he become a Methody, an now hees turned Ranter, an macks aut' moorside ring ageean wi' his din. Yan wad ommost think how he wor torn an riven by th' Dule rayther ner guided by th' Holy Spirit o' God, the first fruits of which, we are tell'd, are gentleness an peace. He may be said, indeed, to prove all things, bud, then, he nivver hods fast that which is good. An he hed, he wod nivver hev left our kirk. Hees just like a weather-cock twirld about wi' ivv'ry wind o' vain an new fangled doctrine. T'maar I think o'th' good o' Methodies, t'maar I's sartain they're i'th' wrang. Thon's naa doubt read, howt' ministers o' God are caw'd shepherds. Our Saviour says, I know my sheep, and am known of mine. A parish priest, at lives wi' his flock, may truly mack use o' thur words. Bud, tell me, Giles, how can a Methody preecher be caw'd a shepherd, at tramps an rowks about fray plaas to plaas unknawin an unknown. He can nayther ken his sheep, ner be kenn'd by 'em. A good shepherd, at's ivv'ry day wi' his flock, knows their ailments an their wants. T'strang he may shield fray danger, an he may succour t'wake. Bud, they knaw not t'voice of a stranger.

Giles. Bud, for seur, Methodies hear nowt else.

Brid. I's flaid they're drawn tot' meetins by itchin ears, an they'd leaver behauf hear arrantest nonsense fray a fresh preecher, nert' soundest doctrine fray an angel fray heaven; seeabetide he ollas liv'd at saam plat.

Giles. Thou puts me feafully i't' mind of what ower potticar said, when he com to see my daam.— He said, it war ollas best to feel yan's pulse, when yan wor i' heealth, for then he wod be a better judge when yan wor seek.

Brid. Thou's hitten t'reight nail at t'head theear, Giles; an a strange potticar cannot ken what's good fort' body, how can an outner ken what's best fort' soul. A parish priest, at lives wi' his flock, may soon knaw what's maist wanted. And he sud spy yan on 'em guilty of onny faat, he may gang an advise wi' 'em privately, he may harden them at he sees i' trouble, an he may snaap an dash them at gangs boldly on i' ther sins. Mareower ner that, it's nut to tell what good may come fray a parson's hoaly example. Thou knawe its an oud sayin, an its naa war for that, at example's better ner precept. Eye, barn, his good life may bear a girt sway thro' awt' parish.

Giles. I think, i' my heart, thou talks vara cutely.

Brid. God forbid, at I sud beear ill will ageean onny body. An we want christian charity, we dunnot belang to Christ. An I've ollas a girt likein for them at acts up tot' best o' their judgement, an we dunnot ollas side wi' yan another in opinion. But, at saam time, I cannot be blind'd to their way o' gangin on. They lile think, what a girt sin it is to breed fratches, to mack mischief, an set ya christian at outs wi' another. Didn't St. Paul, i' his time, finnd faat wi' his hearers, for mackin divisions amang christians? Didn't he plainly tell 'em how they wor au carnal, for runnin about, as ye Methodies do, wi' itchin ears efter monny preachers, some for Paul, some for Apollos, and some for Cephas. Didn't he lig it down, that if onny man, nay, if an angel fray heaven sud preoch onny other doctrine than what they hed' already received, he wor to be accursed! He then begged an prayed onnem, i'th' name of our Lord Jesus Christ, at they wod all speak the same thing, an that there mud be naa divisions amang 'em.

How can I then bud think at they mun be carnal, as weel as vara consated, at tack on 'em t' explain t' scripture, when monny o' their loculs, bout spelderin, can hardly read a chapter i'th' bible. Doesn't St. Peter say, at there er som things i' St. Paul's epistles hard to be understood, which they that are unlearned an unstable wrest, as they do also o't' other scriptures, unto ther awn destruction. I say, yan wod think at that vara text, an they thowte lile o' their hearers, wod mack 'em whacker, at t' thowte of their awn destruction.

Giles. I undercumstand the vara weel, bud that nivver come across my brain afoar. Bud there's another faat at Methody preechers finnd wi' kirk parsons; an whenivver I hear 'em, they're ollas hypin at 'em. They say they nivver preech up Christ; ner talk consarnin t' Holy Spirit.

Brid. Tack sham to thersels, for tellin sike lees. Ower parson oft talks o'th' girt need we aw hev to trust for salvation an pardon thought' merits an atonement o' Christ, an that it is nobbud thro' grace that best on us are saaved; bud, at saam time, he nivver forgits to tell us, an we mean to be benefitted by Christ's death, we mun be vara careful to copy his life. Consarnin t' Hoaly Spirit, we dunnot expect at it'll now give us power to work miracles, ner to talk i' unknown tongues. Bud, as scripture tells us, how ivv'ry good an parfit gift comes fray aboon, we believe it puts good thoutes into our heeds, an macks us hoaly, an fit for heaven.

Giles. They say how yower parson hez naa faith i'th' new birth, ner ith doctrine of assurance.

Brid. They cow together a to-a-three cant words, an ken lile o'th' meanin on 'em. What is th' new birth bud a regeneration by th' Hoaly Spirit of God, and a deeoht unto sin, an t' onely proof on't is a true repentance an conversion, an a hoaly life. Bud what a seet o' folk is there at talk feafully how they've gitten this new birth, when, at saam time, they're full of aw mander o' roguery. He that is born ageean, says St. John, does not commit sin.

Giles. For seqr, Bridget, that's a vara haam text. An that beth' proof, I's flaid to monny on 'em are not born ageean. What thinketo, then, o't' doctrine of absolute assurance?

Brid. What do I think on't? I think its a dangerous doctrine.

Giles. I'll uphodto, howivver, at it's th' doctrine o' scripture. Didn't St. Paul say, how he hed foute a good feight, an there wor laid up for him a crown o' righteousness, which the Lord wod gie him at that day. Thou sees plainly, by thur words, Bridget, howt' Apostle wor sear on't.

Brid. I wod advise the niver to trust to ya text, bud match scripture wi' scripture. Here, as thou says, St. Paul wor sartain o' salvation. Bud, if thou'll nobbud tack trouble to turn tot' Epistle tot' Philippians, thou'll finnd, i'th' 1st chapter, 20th verse, how he nobbud hoap'd for't. Mareower ner that, St. Paul, wheea was blessed wi' maar gifts ner common Christians, mud see farther into things to come ner onny of huz hev a reight to expect, an for au his seaful girt gifts, he didn't, thou sees, ollas hod this dangerous doctrine of absolute assurance.—St. Peter yance war sear, in his awn mind, that he niver wod deny his Lord; yet, thou sees, when danger com, how au his boldness mislipped him.—While there's life, there's danger; let him, then, that thinketh he standeth, tack heed lest he faw.

Giles. It is, for sartain, an awful lesson to us aw, nut to be heigh minded.

Brid. I think, etraath, it is. If, Giles, thro' a sound faith, bringing forth good works, we hev a weel grounded hoap o' salvation, thro' t'mercy of our Redeemer, that hoap is enif to keep us seure an steadfast i'th' joys as weel as t' troubles o' this world. It'll strengthen an support us i' life, an comfort us ith' vara agonies o' death.

Giles. I heartily wish I hed nobbud aike a hoap.

Brid. Let 'em say what they will, I think that absolute assurance is a vara dangerous doctrine.

For he that hez yance gitten hod on't, grows con-
sated in his opinion, thinks aw bud his awn swatch
are gangin tot' Dule, an gits it intul his noddle, how
he cannot do wrang. Scripture says, 'blessed is
the man that feareth alway.' Bud, Giles; tell me
what mander of occasion is there for that man to
fear, whea is sartain o' bein sav'd? Doesn't bible
gee it out, how ower heart's vara desateful? It
heighly becomes us then nut to be heigh minded, bud
to fear. I knaw weel enif, at truely repentant sin-
ners, thro' th' atonement of Christ, hev weel ground-
ed hoaps o' bein sav'd. Bud then we munnot slacken
an think we hev attain'd, least Dule draw us back
agean into sin, for he onely at endureth unto the
end shall he saav'd. Bud vain mun that Methody be,
at says, hees sure o' bein saav'd, when he knaws
nut what a day may bring forth, whether he be fun
i'th wark o' God or't' Dule. Insteead then o' claimin
it as a reight, it wad be maar becomin him to cry out
wi' t' Publican, God be merciful to me a sinner. I
niver expect to git hod o' this absolute assenrance,
bud I humbly hoap to be fun i'th' hoaly fear o' God,
i' which hoaly fear, when t' last day comes, may
God grant at all on us, Methodies as weel as kirk
gangin foak, may be fun doin our duty, an ready to
enter into the joy of our Lord.

Giles. Amen, says I, I think, i' my heart, I feel
enleetened by thy discowerse, thou lickers as an to
talked charitably an fray scripture. Thou's plied thy
lesson an argified seea weel, at I've maad up my
mind to gang naa maar to thur meetins.

Brid. I's fain it please the; an as now thy een
are oppen to see th' girt danger o' this doctrine,
an how like, for maist what, it is to be trusted tuff.—
There's Williams 'll tell the how hees sartain o' bein
saav'd, while at vara saam time he'll nayther stick
at what he says nor what he does. Bud, poor Bob
Smith, whea is ollas chafein an freattin, at he niver
does enif for God or man, for aw he wad pray fray
morn to neet, an starve hissel to feed his hungry

neighbour, gees up aw for lost, and dispairs o't marcy o' God. This shews, Giles, how unfit we oft are to be judges i' wer awn caas.

Giles. Thou says vara true.

Brid. An a man's happiness or misery depend-
ed awtogether on his awu opinion, what mander of
occasion is there for a day of judgement, at which we
mun aw be caw'd to account.

Giles. There wadn't for seur.

Brid. Of aw them rascads at are tried at York
sises, not yan on 'em, (accordin to my way, o' thinkin)
wad ivver be hang'd wor he 'low'd to be his awn
judge.

Giles. Vara true.

Brid. I've nowt agean examin in an tryin yansel
ageean that day. Bud I think it's vara dangerous to
gee oursells to mitch encouragement. It's ollas a
wise plan to be at saaf side.

Giles. It's o't' saam way o' thinkin ; bud then
they will talk.

Brid. Talk ! Eye, they're sadly to fond o'
talkin, an when this hankerin efter preechin yunce
gits into their noddle, they think o' nowte else.—
They poo lang, dowly faaces, gin 'twor a sin to be
cheerful. Now, accordin to my way o' thinkin,
naabody hez a better reight to be cheerful ner a de-
vout an hummle Christian. There's another faat, I
finnd wi' thur Methodies. They're seea keen o'
collin an raukin about, an seea full o' heearin yan
another talk, at they oft leave their worly consarns
al sixes an sevens. Iv'ry thing gangs to rack an
ruin. To be sure, I knaw as weel as they can tell
me, at yan may be to fond o' this ward, bud, then,
as lang as it pleases God we mun bide here, we mun
work wi' or awn hands for sike food, as is conve-
nient for us ; an sud we be to idle to work, we mun
not eat. Now, an a poor man hez a girt family o'
barns to tack care on, I say, he cannot afooar'd to
loaz seea mitch of his time i' trailin fray meetin to
meetin. Mareower ner that, if seea mitch time be

lost by this way o' gangin on, when iv'ry thing's at seea heigh an end, a poor daital, wheea's i' naa girt addle, cannot scraap togither enif for his cravin an hungry barns. As they cannot bide to pine, they're broughte up frayt' credle i' pykin an stealin, insteead o' bein train'd up i'th' good way they owght to gang in.

Giles. Thou's nut far wrang theear, Bridget.

Brid. Let a man be ivver seea rich, I can set naa stoar o' them neetly meetins; for when young soak git togither at neet time, i' thur outside plats, i' my mind, there's naa girt good to be expected.—I've lang thowte how Methodies barns er nut broughte up seea weel as they sud be. Thou sees, plainly, how ill Roberts' barns turn out, wi' mackin sike foutes on 'em. They eyther left 'em lakein at haam, er let 'em gang wi' 'em to their neetly meetins. All our barns, God be thanked at er come to onny age, er dain vara weel. Nut, at I like to crack of our way o' bringin 'em up, nobbud, to shew thee how far different Joan an me hev brout up wer awn.—When they war vara young, they wor tought to read, an to sayt' catechism i'th' kirk, for aw we live a dree way off, we wor nayther frettened wi' a shower o' rain er pelae; ner did we let onny worly consarns hinder us fray gangin toth' kirk. We didn't tell our barns to gang theear, bud we maad a rule to gang wi' 'em worsells. Iv'ry morn an iv'ry neet at com, for aw Joan's naa girt scholar, he read a chapter or two i'th' bible, an explain'd it as he went on. If ivver he met wi' a hard plat, he ollas went that week tot' parson, wheea maad naa baans on't, bud war ollas willin to unriddle it. When he'd doon i'th' bible, he read prayers. Now tell me, Giles, anto doesn't think at this wor a far better way ner gangin trailin to ther neetly meetins.

Giles. Far better, i' my way o'thinkin. T' maar thou talks, t' maar I mack up my mind to keep frayt' meetins.

Brid. For au we didn't gang to yower meeting, thou minds, we didn't mack idle excuses for nut gangin tot' kirk, like some of our neighbours. We didn't lig langer i' bed o' Sunday mornin, we did nut mack a custom, on that day, to chop an change ower kye fray ya field to another, as on wark days, bud ollas maad a forecast to git up an hour titter to milk an fother t' beeos, at we mud au be riddy to be at kirk afore t' sarvice began. For our Joan thoute there wor naa better part ov ower prayers nert' confession. Mareower ner that, it ollas irk'd him to mack a girt din i'th kirk an disturb other folk. He says, how some of our farmers are first at fair bud last at kirk. That's a strang sign at they think less o' God ner Mammon. Giles, didto see farmer Jenkins just afore he deed?

Giles. Noa, I didn't.

Brid. I went to see him, an for seur, he wor in a sad tackin. It wod a softened a heart o' staan to hev bin there, he despaired seea mitch o't' marcy o' God. Our parson prayed wi him, for repentance an convarision, he talked to him seea kindly, an tried iv'ry way to leeten him up; he picked out awt comfortable words o'th' scripture at fit his caas; he telled him how Christ came intot' world to save sinners; how he wod nayther breck t' bruised reed, ner quench the smoking flax, and how God wor willin that noan sud perish, bud that au should come to repentance, he telled him of St. Paul's sudden convarision an repentance. Bud noute, i' spite of au we cud say, wod keep him fray despairin o'th marcy o' God. Oh, Giles, hedto but hecard him, how he mourned for his sins, it wod hev melted thy vara heart. He awned, an we au kenned weel, how he hed ollas been a sober, honest, an industrious man. "Bud," says he, "God knaws, I've thowte to mitch o' this ward, au "my tressor hez been here. An my barns an sar- "vants did my wark weel, I lile cared or thoute o'th' "girt wark they hed to do for God or for the salva- "tion o' thur souls. An they laboured hard for me

“ six days, I lile cared how they spent th’ seventh.
 “ I nayther prayed wi’ ’em, ner gav ’em good coun-
 “ sel; I nivver red to them a word frayth’ scripture or
 “ onny good book; I nivver went wi’ ’em mysel toth’
 “ kirk, (as iv’ry good maister ollas will do;) bud let
 “ ’em spend t’ hoaly sabbath o’ their God i’ idleness,
 “ or, I fear, warse ner idleness. For, how oft hev
 “ we heard, what a girt monny poor miserable cray-
 “ tures are brougte toth’ gallows, an there mack
 “ their doleful confessions, an say, how sabbath break-
 “ ing an t’ neglect o’th’ public worship o’ God, wor
 “ t’ first sad cause of au their troubles, this soon
 “ brougte ’em to forgit God an their Redeemer.—
 “ Bein nivver taughte the good way they ought to
 “ gang in, an hevin naa sound principles o’ religion,
 “ they wor soon led astray by ivvry wicked man at
 “ com i’ thur way, au wor hurried on by th’ evil spirit
 “ fray ya sin te another.”

Giles. What, did Jenkins tell you aw this on
 his deoth bed?

Brid. Eye, an he then went on wi’ sike a de-
 spairin look, an spack i’ sike a deep hollow voice, as
 I nivver can forgit. “ Now,” says he, “ I hev to
 “ answer, nut for my awn sins only, but fort’ sins o’
 “ my poor barns an sarvants, wheea, lang o’ my
 “ shameful example, hev neglected their duty, their
 “ souls, an their God. God, says he, has geen me
 “ monny worldly blessins; he hez geen me health,
 “ lang life, an hez prospered aw my plans. But
 “ how little hev I miaded to shew my thankfulness,
 “ by walkin daily i’ his commandments. I say, God
 “ will nivver forgive sike a hardened sinner as I have
 “ been.” Then Betty Calvert, whea, thou knaws, in
 ollas glib at’ tongue, tried to comfort him, an telled
 him o’th’ laborers i’ th’ vineyard, how they gat their
 full wages, for au they nobbud began their wark at
 the eleventh hour. “ Eye, Betty,” says he, “ bud
 “ their caas does not apply to me. They worked as
 “ soon as they were cand or hired. But I have been
 “ hired fray my yowth, an I sud now be gangin to

"receive t' wages of eternal life, hed I nobbud faith-
 fully doon my duty i' God's vineyard: bad I can-
 not expect th' wages 'bout doing th' wark." Betty
 then tried to gee him hoaps, by tellin him o'th' thief
 on the cross, when, just afore he wor crucified, nob-
 bud said unto his Saviour, "Lord, remember me when
 thou comest unto thy kingdom." And Christ di-
 rectly said unto him, "to-day shalt thou be with me
 in Paradise." Thou sees plainly, Robert, anto nob-
 bud could believe an pray ast' thief did, thou mud be
 saved. "Betty," says he, "I thank the kindly for
 thy advice; but, waistheart, it gives naa hoaps
 to me. That poor thief, at wor crucified by the
 side of his Lord, hed, girt like, nivver afore heeard
 ayther of our Saviour or his doctrine, but as soon
 as he hetard on't; he believed an wor converted
 an saved. Bud, how different is my sad caas.
 I hev nut only heeard, bud I hev been tout i'
 Christ's blessed doctrine fray my youth up until
 now; but, waa is me, I hev not practised it as I
 ought to hev doon." Betty then prayed him to
 consider, "that there wor joy in heaven over every
 sinner that repenteth," and thro' t' precious blood o'
 Christ, he mud yet be yan on 'em. "Anto nobbud
 could believe," shoe said, "there wod still be girt
 hoaps, for all things are possible to him that believeth."
 "Then," said Jenkins to her, "its all vara true, an
 I nobbud could repent an be converted, could put
 off t' old man an put on the new; I mud yet, thro'
 Christ, be saved. For t' scripture plainly says,
 repent an be converted, and your sins shall be
 blotted out. Bud what can I expect fray a repen-
 tance sike as mine? Afoar it pleased God, a few
 days back, to bring me to this sick bed, I've been
 as wordly, an hev thoughte as life o' God or my
 Saviour as I ivver did i' an my life. How can I,
 when, saw a few days' sorrow for my sins, a true
 repentance?" Repentance is not a sorrow, bud a
 tarnin away fray sin. Bud what proofs hev I geen
 that my repentance hez been sincere. Fort' scrip-

"tures tell me, that I munnet only repent, bud bring
 "forth fruits meet for repentance; bud this, God
 "knows, I hev not doon. T' foolish virgins repented
 "when it wor too late, an when they went an humbly
 "prayed that t' door mud be still be oppened to
 "them, they received the vara saam answer as I sall
 "do, depart from me ye workers of iniquity; I know
 "ye not. As to believin au th' doctrines o'th' blessed
 "gospel, I hev believed in my mind but nut i' my
 "heart, for I hev not believed unto righteousness.—
 "In this way th' Devils, as I do, believe an tremble.
 "How can I, then, fort' bare confession an a few
 "days' sorrow for sin, on my deeth bed expect an
 "hoap for that mercy fray God, which I hev neglect-
 "ed and abused an my life long. Does not God de-
 "clare, because I have called and ye refused, I will
 "laugh at your calamity and mock when your fear
 "cometh. Then shall they call upon me, but I will
 "not answer." He then sighed vara deeply. Efter
 hee'd been silent a gay bit an hed takken his breeoth,
 he wished au his barns to be caud to his bed side.—
 He then clasp'd their hands, yan by yan, i' his, an
 looked at 'em seea pitifully, at it ommast brack my
 heart: Two or three times he tried to speeek to 'em,
 bud baath his heart an his tongue failed him. At last,
 he thus began, in a very faint and low tone; "My
 "poor barns, I hev caud you to my bed side, that
 "ye may larn, by my sad example, what life com-
 "fort there is in a deeth-bed repentance. Worldly
 "cares hev filled up my haal heart. I've labored
 "hard for the meat that perisheth, but lile hev I
 "thoughts o' that meat, which endureth unto ever-
 "lasting life. Oh, then, my dear barns, tak warnih
 "by me, lest ye also come into this place of torment.
 "And let me, wi' my deein breeoth, exhort you to
 "remember your Creator in the days of your youth,
 "and not only believe the articles of the Christian
 "faith, but pray to God for his grace, that ye may
 "be able to practise it. Shun, as much as lieth in
 "you all evil company. Be holy, honest, pure and

"industrious, an speek the truth fray your heart.—
 "On naa account whaiver, forgit mornin an evenin
 "prayer, as I hev doon. Think oft o' God an your
 "Redeemer, whether ye be i'th' house or field; en-
 "courage good thoughts, an remember that God may
 "withdraw his grace as men abuse it. Mind
 "ye nivver neglect to keep the Lord's day
 "holy. Let naa worly thoughtes or worly gain
 "hinder ye fray gangin toth' kirk, yunce or twice
 "iv'ry Sunday. And when ye git haam, dunnot
 "breck th' sabbath ageean by fillin your minds wi'
 "your farms an merchandize, bud talk an think of
 "what ye have heeard at kirk. Let me advise you
 "nut to gang about fray to plaas to plaas, as I hev
 "doon, on this hoaly day, but spend th' remainder
 "of the day wi' God, ayther i' readin th' scriptures
 "or some good book, an instructin your families at
 "haam. Ivvery day, seea spent, will I trust, be to ye
 "a day o' salvation. Oh! how I wish, but it's now too
 "late, I hed thus spent the sabbaths o' my God, I
 "sudn't be rack'd, as I now is, with the agonies of a
 "guilty conscience. My dear lads forgive the bad ad-
 "vice an bad example of your wicked and miserable
 "parent. Oh that I mud humbly offer my prayers
 "to God, thro' Christ, that he would pour down upon
 "you his holy spirit to protect an to bless you here,
 "an grant you that mercy hereafter which will nivver
 "come to me. But I dare not, lest I bring "a curse
 "upon you and not a blessing," for "the prayers of
 "the wicked are an abomination." He then began
 to writhe about i' girt agonies, and said, in a pierc-
 ing bitter cry, "Oh, this worm, this worm that dieth
 "not, an the fire that never shall be quenched." He
 then stretched out his feet, grunded his teeth, dubbled
 his kneeaves, his een ommost starting out of his
 heeod, an graaned his last.

Giles. It wor, etraath t' maist awful end I ivver
 heeard tell on. Worn't his barns an family feafully
 troubled at his sudden deeoath?

Brid. Naa words can tell how mitch we an felt. His poor barns were seea heart brokken, an whelmed i' sorrow, at they could nayther speeok nor cry; but aw his neighbours, that steud at his bed side, were melted i' tears. I nivver witnessed sike an awful end afore, ner ivver wish to see sitch another. May ivv'ry parent an maister learn fray this truly heart-rendin example, to teach baath their barns an their sarvants to walk betimes i'th' hoaly fear o' God, at they may baath saav their awn souls, an be th' instruments, thro' providence, o' saavin the souls of aw others trusted to their care.

Giles. An farmer Jenkins gav up aw hopes o'th' marcy o' God for hevin his thoughtes mainly fixed on this world, an fort' brecking th' sabbath, what, thinksto, ol become o't' girt foak, wheea mack a common practise, for maist what, o' travellin ouer't country ivv'ry sabbath day?

Brid. It's not for me, a sinful crayture, to tack on me to say, what will become on 'em; bud I mun say, it is a maist wicked deed, an it'l be t'ruin baath o' thursells, as weel as o' their poor sarvants, wheea, by their evil example, are brought up i'th' shamful neglect o' their God on that hoaly day. They ought to remember, at they are like beacons set on a hill, an that they sud let their light shine before men. An quality do wrang, how lickly is't that au plain country folk sud gang i'th' saam gait.

Giles. Last Sunday morning, as I wor gangin haam frayt' meetin, there com by me, at a feaful girt bat, a par o' shay an four; t'shay lads crackin their whips, like a set a pig drivers, an t' poor horses an dusty, wi' their mouths wide oppen, were pantin for breeoth, an reekin like a lime kiln. While t' poor craytures were ligger theirsels out to th' vara utmost, yan o'th' quality popped his heeod out o't' window, an bawed out, drive on, drive on. At that t'shay lads yarked their lang necked spurs intot' horses' sides, at wor afore quite rid raw, an my heart parfitly wark'd for 'em; thinks I, to mysel, ant' mercy o'

God is ower au his works, these poor dumb craytures hev a vara lile shar on't here. Seea I couldn't hod fray wishin, at they mud finnd that justice an marcy in another world, whar cruel, hard-hearted man will naa langer hev power to torment 'em.

Brid. Ise as waa to see 'em hoined as thou can be, for aut' scripture doesn't tell us what will become on 'em efter their weary life is ower; it says, how-somivver, plain enif, that a good man is marciful to his beecost, an how that au craytures sud rist on the sabbath day as weel as their maisters. How, then, Giles, can thur girt quality, whea, iv'ry day, hev, or mud hev, a day o' rist; I say, how can they mack it easy to their awn consciences to shew naa marcy to their beests, to neglect public an private prayer, an breck th' hoaly sabbath o' their God.

Giles. Thou may lite on't, they mun gee a strict account to God, for their hard hearts, at last day.

Brid. While foak are seea keen o' liggin out their brass to convart sureign parts, I wish, wi' au my heart, at they wod try to convart foak at haam first, an send missionaries amangth' gentlefoak i' England, to larn 'em to keep th' sabbath day hoaly; an not breck it, as they do, by rawking about fray plaas to plaas, an keepin t' haal country in an uproar. They nayther gang toth' kirk thersells, nor 'low their families ner sarvants time to tack care o' their souls, but corrupt iv'ry body as they gang by their evil example.

Giles. I think it wod beth' best fort' country, an government wod mack a law to put a stop to sike shamful wark.

Brid. It wad, naa doubt, be a vara good thing, bud, I fear, there's lile chaunce o' that, ast' quality, whea, I guess, hev a girt hand i' mackin thur laws, will naan be vara keen o' mackin a rod for theirsels.

Giles. It's sartainly heigh time summot sud be doon. It's nut lang syne I went tot' meetin at Skip-ton, an as I passed by th' alehouse door, I spies a parcel of idle, loungin shay lads, clusterin together.

Seea, thought I, i' goddill, I'll esh 'em, i' a civil way, what they wor au about, an they tell'd me, they wor waitin for jobs. What, says I, jobs on a Sunday ! pray, now, says I, consider, how ye hev au a girt an a better job to do for your maister i' heaven. At that they began to set up a gird o' laughing, an as I wor aflagd of a clout o' my heeod, I thought it safest way to steel quietly off.

Brid. It's just now croppen into my heeod, at I can lig down a plan to put a stop to this shamful wicked way o' gangin on, 'bout an act o' parliament.

Giles. What wodto do ?

Brid. Do ! whia, I wod, i' a crack, send kirk missionaries to convart aut' landlords, an to lig it down an convince 'em, an they didn't keep hoaly t' sabbath day, they mudn't expect t' blessin o' God on t'other six ; an, mareower, to let 'em knaw, at their sarvants an their poor horses hed a reight, fray God hissel, to rist that good day fray all their labours.

Giles. For seur, an aut' landlords could be counselled to lock up their horses on that day, t' quality wod be fast, an wod be forced to stay at haam ; an then, insteod o' leadin folks into sin by their ill ways, they wod soon feel comfort theirsells, an wod be a blessin to their families, to their sarvants, their tenants, an aut' country round 'em.

Brid. I girtly hoap, at sike a plan may soon be broughte about ; an then, them oud good times wod come, at my granny used to talk about an glory in. In her time, shoe said, there nivver wor sike a thing seen as a paar o' shay, or a traveller ont' road on a Sunday. Aut' quality were seur to be seen at kirk that blessed day. Shoe said, it did her heart good to see heigh an low, rich an poor meet together, an join in humble an devout prayer to God. If, said shoe, rich an poor hoap to meet ageean, to praise God in a better world, how desirable it wor at we sud oft meet together i' this blessed an delightful employment on earth.

Giles. I cannot but say, but I like thy talk vara mitch, but I mun be off tot' moor, or, t' lads 'll think they've lost me.

Brid. . Nay, Giles, stop a bit langer, I've nob-bud ya question to put tul the afore we part, about them Methodies at we wor talkin about ; as I've a seaful girt desire at thou wod come ageean to our kirk, asto used to do.

Giles. What is't?

Brid. Wilto tell me, whether thou's ivver doon taa hauf o' what our parson hez tell'd the frayt pulpit to do?

Giles. Nay, barn, I's vara sear I nivver hev.

Brid. Wha then, what mander of occasion wor ther for thee to gang an hear a fresh preecher, afoar thou's doon taa hauf o' what t'ouden hed tell'd the to do ; an thou may taek my word fort', at if a regular hearing an belief o'th' doctrines o'th' kirk of England, an a life answerable tul't cannot saav the, thou'll nut be saav'd i' onny class ner i' onny meetin.— Wilto then, Giles, mack me a promise at thou'll nivver gang an hear another Methody preacher, tiltoz doon iv'ry thing at our parson tells the?

Giles. Wi' aw my heart.

Brid. As we hev au mitch to be forgeen, I dunnot seea mitch condemn thur Methodies for actin seea, as I heartily pity 'em, at they dunnot knaw better. I've a good opinion of mony on 'em ; an I'll be a girt hoap, at time mayn't be lang afoar they'll see ther foolery, an come back to that good kirk, at the hev lang forsakken, an ageean become yan foud under yan shepherd.

Giles. Amen, says I, an good mornin to the.

Brid. Wha, then, if to will gang, God speed the weel.

FINIS.

A

GLOSSARY

OF THE

CRAVEN DIALECT.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE CONTRACTIONS.

A. S.—Anglo-Saxon language.
 BELG.—Belgic.
 CHAU.—Chaucer.
 DAN.—Danish.
 FR.—French.
 O. FR.—Old French.
 GAEL.—Gaelic of the Highlands
 of Scotland.
 GERM.—German.
 GOTH.—Gothic.
 GR.—Greek.
 HEB.—Hebrew.
 HISP. SPAN.—Spanish.

IR.—Irish.
 ISL.—Islandic.
 IT.—Italian.
 LAT.—Latin.
 MÆSO G.—Mæso Gothic, from
 Ulphilus' Version of the
 Gospels.
 SC.—Scottish.
 SU. G.—Sulo Gothic, or ancient
 language of Sweden.
 SW.—Modern Swedish language.
 TEUT.—Teutonic.
 WEL. BRIT.—Welsh.

Aac, Oak, A. S. *ac*, *æc*, pronounced also *yak*. BELG. *acker*.

Aun, *Awn*, Own.

Aboon, Above.

Adam's Ale, Water.

Addle, To earn, A. S. *edlean*, a reward or recompense for labor;—

2. "to addle his shoon," is, when a horse falls upon his
 back, and rolls from one side to the other.

Acker, A ripple on the surface of the water, *a curl*.

Acker, Fine mould, probably, at first inclosed by the acre. A. S.
acer. ISL. *akur*.

Afearde, Afraid. COOPERI THES.

Afore, Before.

Aforehand, Previously. "I'll let to know aforehand."

Agait, To get agait, to begin.

Ageean, Against.

Agin, As if.

F

Ajar, A door half open.

Akard, Awkward.

Agog, Alert, eager. FR. *gogues*, delight.

Aigre, Sour. FR. *aigre*, hence *ale-aigre*, *alegar*.

Aimed, Intended, conjectured.

Aith, } Oath.

Aath, }

Alaan, Alone.

Alantum, At a distance. IT. *da lontano*.

All-i-bits, In pieces, or in rags.

All-out, Entirely, quite.

Alley, The conclusion of a game at foot-ball, when the ball has passed the bounds. FR. *aller*.

Amang, Amongst.

Ananers, } If so be.

Anauntrins, }

An, if, "An he were."

SHAKSPEARE, *Much Ado About Nothing*, A. 1, Sc. 5.

Anent, Opposite, like the Greek *enantios*.

Anders, } Lest. BELG. *anders*. FR. *aventure*, abbreviated

Aunters, } *auntre*.

Antients, Ancestors.

An'tothed, If thou hadst.

Antul, If thou wilt.

Ar, *eschar*, Scar, pockard. ISL. *aer*.

Argufied, Argued.

Ark, Chest. LAT. *arca*.

Arran, A spider. LAT. *aranea*.

Art, Quarter, "t'wind's in an ill art." GAEL. and IR. *aird*, a cardinal point. DR. JAMIESON.

Art'o, Art thou.

Arvel, Funeral. WELSH, *arwyl*, funeral obsequies. A. S. *arfull*.

Ashlar-wall, The stones of which are built in regular course and size. FR. *echelle*, a scale. SC. *estlar*.

Asker, A newt.

Askins, Publication by banns, see Spurrings.

Ast, Asked.

Astite, As soon. A. S. *tid*, time, still in use, as Shrove-tide. ISL. *titt*, ready.

Assle-tree, Axle. LAT. *axis*. FR. *asscul*.

Ass, Ashes. S.

Ass-hole. SW. *askegraf*.

Ass-midden, Heap of ashes.

Ass-riddlin, On the Eve of St. Mark the ashes are riddled of sifted on the hearth. Should any of the family die within the year, the shoe will be impressed on the ashes. Many a mischievous wight has made some of the superstitious family miserable, by slyly coming down stairs, after the rest of the family have retired to rest, and marking the ashes with the shoe of one of the party.

Asquin, }
Arwin, } Obliquely. WELSH, *arwyn*;
Askew, }

At, That.

Attercops, Spider-webs. A. S. *æter venenum et copp*, a covering.

Aud-farrand, A respectable old person, from *aud* old, and *farrand* respectable. BELG. *aervaren* having experience.

Aum, Elm.

Aumered, vide Oumer.

Aumry, Cupboard. LAT. *armarium*. FR. *armoire*.

Aumus, Alms. A. S. *aelmes*.

Aund or *Orned*, Ordained.

Aup, A wayward child.

Aut, All the.

Authority, Authority.

Average, Winter catage. FR. *hiver*, winter, and ENG. *catage*.

Avril, April. SC. *averik*.

Aw, All.

Awn, Own.

2. Visit. "He nivver awns us," i. e. he never visits or calls upon us.

Awns, Beards of corn. SV. G. *agn*.

Awr, Our.

Ax, To ask. A. S. *axian*.

Axle-tooth, *Asle-tooth*, A grinder. ISL. *jazle*, *dens molaris*, situated near the axis of the jaw. There is another word of the same signification, and probably more antient than this, mentioned by Verstegan, though I do not recollect to have heard it in Craven. "The syd teeth, he remarks, are called wang teeth. Before the use of seals was in England, divers writings had the wax of them bitten with the *wang tooth* of him that passed them," which was also there-
in mentioned in rhyme, as thus,

"In witness of the foth,

Ich han biten this wax with my wang tothe."

May not the expression be borrowed from the whang or thong to which the seal was generally attached.

Azzy, } A wayward child. *ossellus*.
Azzard, }

B

Baad, Continued.

Baad, To bathe. S. *badian*. WELSH *badd*. ISL. *bad*.

Baal-hills, Hillocks on the moors, where fires have formerly been. ISL. *baal*, *incendium*. The custom still remains in the West of Scotland, amongst the herdsmen and young people, to kindle fires in the high grounds, in honor of Belan or Baal. Though the light of the Gospel has, from time immemorial, dispelled from this district the darkness of heathen and idolatrous superstition, yet, as there are many vestiges of their antient rites still visible on our moors, it may not be uninteresting to give a particular account of them, selected from Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish language.

"The people of the parish of Callander, Perth, have two customs, which are fast wearing out, not only here, but

all over the Highlands, and therefore, ought to be taken notice of while they remain. Upon the first day of May, which is called *Beltan* or *Bal-tien* day, all the boys in a township or hamlet meet on the moors. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by casting a trench on the ground, of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They kindle a fire, and dress a repast of eggs and milk, in the consistence of a custard. They knead a cake of oatmeal, which is toasted at the embers against a stone. After the custard is eaten up, they divide the cake into so many portions, as similar as possible to one another in size and shape, as there are persons in the company. They daub one of these portions all over with charcoal, until it be perfectly black. They put all the bits of cake into a bonnet. Every one, blind-fold, draws out a portion. He who holds the bonnet is entitled to the last bit. Whoever draws the black bit, is the devoted person who is to be sacrificed to Baal, whose favour they mean to implore in rendering the year productive of the sustenance of man and beast. There is little doubt of these inhuman sacrifices having been once offered in this country, as well as in the East, although they now omit the act of sacrificing, and only compel the devoted person to leap three times thro' the flames, with which the ceremonies of this festival are closed.

"*Baltein* signifies the fire of Baal. Baal or Ball is the only word in Gaelic for a globe. This festival was probably in honour of the sun, whose return, in his apparent annual course, they celebrated, on account of his having a visible influence, by his genial warmth, on the productions of the earth. That the Caledonians paid a superstitious respect to the Sun, as was the practice among other nations, is evident, not only by the sacrifice at *Baltein*, but upon many other occasions."

Statist. Acct. of the Parish of Callander, Perth.
by *V. Widdershins.*

The following places on the borders of Craven, and at no great distance from each other, have probably, as observed by the Rev. respectable and learned G. S. Faber, received their names from these idolatrous rites, viz.—

Baildon, from *Baal*, and *dune*, a hill.

Idle, from *Idol*.

Bellinge, near Rawden, from *Bell*, and *ingle*, a fire, a fire dedicated to Bell or Baal. Qu. Is not *Baal-fire* the true etymon of the present bon-fire? Mr. Todd supposes that the primitive meaning of the word is "a fire made of bones;" but I think the other is much more probable.—The Craven pronunciation *baan* for bone, changing the letter *n* for *l*, exactly corresponds with Baal. On any publick cause of triumph or exaltation, it is not likely that a parcel of bones would be collected to make a fire. The quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher is more applicable.

"This city would make a marvellous bone-fire,
"Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no fellow."

Baan-fire, A bon-fire, alias baal-fire.

Baans, Bones, 'to mack naa baans,' is, to make no difficulty.

Baath, Both.

Babblement, Noise, from *Babel*, confusion of tongues.

Back-end, Autumn.

Back ner edge, } i.e. I can make nothing of him, neither head

Moss ner sand, } nor tail.

Backside, The court behind the house.

Backstone, Formerly a slate, but now an iron, on which oat-cake is baked.

Bade, Continued, præt. from bide.

Badger, A cornfactor, a cadger. TEUT. *kats-en*, *discurrere*.

Bag, Udder. ISL. *bagge*, *sarcina*.

Baist, To beat.

Bait, **Bate**, To lower a bargain, "thou mun bait summat," abate.

Balderdash, Trifling or obscene language. I cannot assent to the etymon of this word, given by Dr. Johnson. A. S. *bald* and *dash*, that of Dr. Jamieson appears much more probable from the ISL. *bulldur*, the prating of fools. A *Bilder* is an instrument in common use in Craven. It is a mallet with a long handle, used by the peasants to break clods of earth. Hence *balderdash* may with propriety be called dirt spread by the *bilder*, alias *bilderdasher*.

Balk, **Bauk**, A beam. WELSH, *balc*.

Balk, "To be thrown out' balk," is to be published in the church. "To hing out' balk," is marriage deferred after publication. Before the Reformation the Laity sat exclusively in the nave of the church. The balk here appears to be the rood beam, which separated the nave from the chancel. The expression therefore means, to be helped into the choir, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

Bamboozle, To threaten, or to deceive.

Ban, To curse. ISL. *bann*.

Bane, Near, convenient. BELG. *banc*, a path. ISL. *beinn*, *rectus*.

Bangs, Beats, excels. ISL. *bang-a*.

Bannocks, Loaves made of oatmeal. SAX. *bunna*, a cake.—GAEL. *bonnach*.

Bar, Bare, naked, "her legs er quite bar." ISL. *ber*.

Bargest, A sprite that haunts towns, and populous places. BELG. *birg* and *geest*, a ghost.

Bargh, } Hill, hence Stainforth-under-Bargh.—GOTH. *baig*.
Berg, } WELSH, *brig*, per Metathesis.
Barf, }

Barked, Covered with dirt, like bark.

Barkham, } Collar, formerly made of bark. Bark-haams, in Scot.

Barkum, } land they are frequently made of straw. —GAEL. *la. brath*.

Barn, A child, known to all the Teutonic tribe.

Barrel-fever, A violent propensity to drunkenness, or sickness in consequence of it.

Bat, Blow, or speed. A. S. *bat fustis*, here transferred to the stroke, "onny way for a bat."

2. At the same bat, is, in the same manner, "he gangs on at saam bat."

Bate, The fibres of wood, *cross bated*, that is, the fibres are twisted and crooked.

Batter'd-horse, A horse with tender feet. FR. *soubattre*, to surbeat. *Blount*.

Baw, Ball.

Baw'd, Bawled.

Bawdy, Bawdry, obscene language.

Bawwin, An imperious, noisy fellow. TEUT. *bauch*, *venter*, vid. SKINNER.

Beal,

Bell, } To roar, to bellow. TEUT. *bellen*. A. S. *bellan*.

Bellin,

Beak, Iron over the fire, on which boilers, &c. are hung.

Beak, To warm one's self. SU. G. *baka*.

Beat'em, } The conqueror.

T'ruptack,

Beck, A brook, universal in the Northern dialects. BELG. *beke*.

Bedizened, Dressed out.

Bee-bee, A nurse song. GR. *bauban*, to sleep. SKINNER.

Bee-bread, A dark, acid substance within the combs for the food of bees.

Beeok, An iron bar or crow over the fire, to support boilers, from *beak*.

Beeos, Cattle.

Beest, First milk after calving. BELG. *biest*, curded milk.—GR. *peso*.

Beet, To help, to assist.

Beet, The fire, mend the fire. BELG. "*beoten yet vyer*."

Beet-need, Assistance in distress. A. S. *bitan*, to restore.

Bield, } Affording shelter from cold. A. S. *beladian*, to deliver.

Bieldy, } ISL. *boele*, *domicilium*.

2. A handle.

Belive, In the evening.

2. By and by, used by Chaucer, Spenser, &c. and most of the old English poets. SAX. *belifan*, to remain.

Belk, To belsh.

Bell-kite, A protuberant body, from *bell* and ISL. *kwidr*.

Belloned, Afflicted with an asthma, to which the smelters of lead are subject; the colic of Poitou.

Belly-go-lake-thee, Take thy fill, satisfy thy appetite.

Belly-wark, the colic.

Belsh, Small beer, the cause of eructation.

Benk, Bench.

Bensel, To heat. TEUT. *benghelen*.

Bent, Short grass, growing on the moors.

Berden, A burden. ISL. *ber*, *porto*.

Belthink you, Recollect yourself, a reflected verb.

Bexale, To drink, to tipple.

Bid, To invite.

- Biddy*, A louse.
Bidin, Bearing. A. S. *bedan*, *manere*.
Big, To build.
Big, Barley, with four sides or rows.
Biggin, A building,
Bijen, Truly. BELG. *be-jaen*, to affirm.
Bilder, A wooden mallet, to break clods. BELG. *buydelen*.
Birk. Birch.
Birtle, A summer apple.
Bishopped, Pottage burnt at the bottom of the pan. "Bishop's
i'th' pot," may it not have been derived from Bishop
Burnet?
Bitch-daughter, Night mare. There is no tradition to explain
the meaning of this curious word. *Maar*, COOPER.
Bi't mess, } By the Mass.
Bi't mesnies, }
Bi't leddy, By the Holy Virgin.
Blaa, Blew. SU. G. *blaa*.
Blaat, } To bleat.
Blate, }
Black-Ousel, Black-bird. A. S. *osle*.
Black-water, Phlegm, or bile on the stomach.
Blake, Yellow. BELG. *bleeck*, pale. ISL. *blaar*.
Blash, To throw dirt. GERM. *platz-en*.
Blashment, Weak liquor.
Blashy, Wet and dirty.
Blast, To blow up with gun-powder.
Blayberries, Whortle berries. *Vaccinium myrtillus*. LINN.
Bleained, } Half dried, probably from ISL. *blaasa*, flare.—
Blaaned, } CRAVEN, *blaan*, blown upon.
Blearing, Crying.
Bleaz, A blaze.
Bleb, or } A bubble, a blister.
Blob, }
Bleed, Yield, applied to corn.
Blend-water, or } A disease in cattle. See moored.
Red-water, }
Blind, A blind, a cloak.
Bloazing, Blazing. The mode of blazing for salmon in Craven
was this:—A torch was made of the dry bark of holly,
besmeared with pitch. The water was so transparent that
the smallest pebbles were visible at the bottom of the river.
The man carried the torch (in the dark evening) either on
foot or on horse-back; another person, advancing with him
who carried the torch, struck the salmon on the red (the
place where the roe is deposited) with an harpoon, called
in Craven a *leister*.
Bloaz, Blaze.
Blothered, Foamed, bellowed. SU. G. *bladdra*. ISL. *blaudur*.
Blue, "To look blue," to be disconcerted.
Blume, blossom. GER. *blum*.
Blush, Resemblance.
Bo, Hobgoblin. WELSH, *bo*.

Boadle, Half a farthing. Dr. Jamieson says, it is one third part of a penny.

Boaken, } To belsh, to vomit. A. S. *bealcan*. BELG. *boken*.
Boke, }

Bob, A bunch. FR. *bube*.

Bobbersous, } Elated, in high spirits.
Bobbersome, }

Boddum, Bottom. GERM. *bodem*.

Body, A person, a "silly body."

Baggard, A goblin. WELSH, *bygydd*.

Boggle, To take fright. WELSH, *Bwg*.

Boiling, "The haal boiling," signifies the whole party.

Book, Bulk, bigness. SU. G. *bolc*.

Boon, Service or bonus done by the tenant to his landlord, or a sum of money as a compensation.

Boorly, Rough. TEUT. *boer*, a boor.

Boos, Boughs.

Booses, Stalls. LAT. *bos*. A. S. *boseg*. ISL. *bas*.

Boot, Something given to effect an exchange.

Bosky, Woody. LAT. *boscus*.

Bosum, To eddy, "t' wind bosoms."

Booted-bread, Wheat mixed with rye. QU. Bolted or sifted—
BELG. *buydelen*, *cribro cernere*. SKINNER.

Bootless-bene, This was the question proposed by the Forester to Lady Rumelli on the death of her son. See Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven. The Doctor interprets it "un-availing prayer." May it not be derived from *bootless bale*, irremediable sorrow, from *bale*, dolor, and *boot auxilium*, A. S. from *bote*. If taken in a literal sense, as bootless bean, it will be, what is good for a bean deprived of its boot or pod? or what happiness remained to a mother deprived of her son, her only comfort and protection. ISL. *ben* and *boon preces*.

Bottle, A bundle of hay. FR. *boteau* and *botel*.

Boud, Bold.

Bought or } Joint of the knee or elbow. BELG. *bout*, bolt of
Buft, } the bone.

Bouk, To wash. BELG. *buycken*.

Boulder, } A hard, flinty stone, rounded like a bowl.
Boother, }

Bouz, Going, alias bound.

Bout, Without. A. S. *butan*. This word explains the difficult passage in Shakspeare, mentioned by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary,

"*But* being charged, we will still by land,
Which, as I take it, we shall."

ANTH. AND CLERP. iv. 10.

It is evident that the *but* here is the Craven *bout*, without. "Touch not a cat *bout* gloves." Dr. Jamieson remarks, that the A. S. *butan* is the same as the SC. *but*. "They that had eaten were about five thousand," *butan*, WIFUM, and *cildum*, "besides women and children."

MATT. xiv. 21.

Bouts, Contests, bolts.

Bout, An entertainment, "weel hev a merry bout."

Braa, *Breea*, A bank or brow. WELSH, *brc*, a hill.

Braad-band, Corn laid out in the field in band.

Brabbement, Wrangling. BELG. *brabbelen*.

Brack, Broke.

Brack, Salt, "as saut as brack." BELG. *brack*.

Brackens, Ferns. SW. *stotbraaken*, *en* in GOTH. denoting feminine gender. See Dr. JAMIESON.

Brade, Resembles. SU. G. *breyd*. ISL. *bregda*.

Brade, To desire to vomit.

Branded, A mixture of red and black in stripes. BELG. *branden*.

Brander, An iron over the fire. BELG. *brander*.

Brand-new, Quite new. BELG. *brandt nieuw*.

Brandrith, An iron to support boilers. A. S. *brandred*.

Brankings, Worms cleansed in moss, preparatory to fishing.

Brant, Steep. ISL. *brattur*, *arduus*. SW. *brant*.

Brash, Twigs.

Brash, Impetuous, rash.

Bras, Money, halfpence.

Brast, Burst.

Bratt, } A-child, also an apron, WELSH, *brat*.

Braunging, Pompous.

Bravely, Finely, "thou's bravely donn'd."

2. In good "health, I's bravely."

Bray, To bruise.

Brean, To perspire. QU. *Brine*. ISL. *brenne*, *uror*.

Breck, Breaking.

Breed, Breadth. ISL. *breyda*. A. S. *braed*.

Brecks, Breeches. A. S. *bræc*. ISL. *broof*.

Breod, Bread.

Breet, Bright.

Breoth, Breath.

Breward, The tender blades of springing corn. A. S. *brord*.

2. The brim of a hat.

Bride-ale. Immediately after the performance of the marriage ceremony, a ribbon is proposed as the prize of contention, either for a foot or a horse race, to the future residence of the bride. Should, however, any of the doughty disputants omit to shake hands with the bride, he forfeits all claim to the prize, tho' he be first in the race. For the laws of the Olympic games were never more strictly adhered to, than the bridal race by the Craven peasants.—Even the fair were not excluded in the horse race from this glorious contest. Whoever had the good fortune to arrive first at the bride's house, requested to be shewn to the chamber of the new married pair. After he had turned down the bed clothes, he returns, carrying in his hand a tankard of warm ale, previously prepared, to meet the bride, to whom he triumphantly offers his humble beverage. He may go some distance before he meets her, as nothing is deemed more unlucky than for the bride and

- bridegroom to gallop. The bride then presents to him the ribbon as the honourable reward of his victory. Thus adorned, he accompanies the bridal party to their residence.
- Bride-cake.* The bridal party, after leaving the church, repair to a neighbouring inn, where a thin currant-cake, marked in squares, though not entirely cut thro', is ready against the bride's arrival. Over her head is spread a clean linen napkin, the bride-groom standing behind the bride, breaks the cake over her head, which is thrown over her and scrambled for by the attendants.
- Bride-wain,* A waggon laden with furniture, given to the bride, when she leaves her father's house, the horses decorated with ribbons, now obsolete in Craven.
- Brigg,* A bridge. A. S. *brigg*.
- Brim,* The heat in sows. ISL. *brenne, uror*.
- Brock,* A badger, a pate. A. S.
- Brocken,* broken.
- Brock-faced,* a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.
- Broddle,* To make holes.
- Brog,* To crop.
- Broke,* Sheep are said to broke, when laying under a broken bank of earth.
- Broo,* Brother.
- Brosten,* Burst.
- Brott,* Shaken corn. A. S. *gebrode*, fragments. ISL. *brot*.
- Broute,* Brought.
- Brown-leeming,* A ripe brown nut, from brown, and BELG. *leeminge*, lime.
- Browls,* Pieces of bread, soaked in water, and afterwards saturated with fat. WELSH, *brywels*.
- Bruzz,* To bruise, to break the skin.
- Buck,* To wash. GOTH. *bucks*. TODD.
- Bud,* But.
- Budge,* To bulge.
- Buddle,* To cleanse ore. BELG. *buydelen*.
- Buffet,* A stool.
- Buft,* Elbow.
- Bullaee,* A common plum, *prunum silvestre*. Skinner derives it from bull's eyes.
- Bull-fronts,* Tufts of coarse grass, *aira capitata*. LINN.
- Bullokin,* Imperious, corruption of bully.
- Bulls and Cows,* } The flower of the *arummaculatum*.
Lords and Ladies, }
- Bullyrag,* To rally in a contemptuous way. QU. From bully and rage.
- Bumble-bee,* Humble-bee.
- Bummle-kites,* Bramble berries. QU. Bramble and BELG. *kricken*.
- Bump,* A stroke. ISL. *bomps*.
- Bunch or* } To kick.
Punch, }
- Bunch-berries,* The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*, of which poor people often make tarts.

- Bur*, Wood or stone, put under a wheel to stop its progress.
Burn-his-fingers, Is when a person has failed, or has been over-reached in any attempt.
Bur-tres, Elder. *Bore tree*, as hollow as if it had been bored. *Sambucus nigra*.
Bush, To inclose or sheath, applied to the iron of the nave of a carriage.
Busk, A bush. *Isl.* *buske*. *Ir.* *bosco*.
 2. A piece of wood worn in the stays, in the place of whale bone.
Butch, To do the office of a butcher.
Butt, To border upon, from abut.
Buz, A kiss. *WELSH*, *bus*, the lip.
Buzzard, A coward.
By-far, Much.

C

- Caas*, Cupboard or shelves for glasses, &c. *Glass-cass*.
Cade-lamb, A domesticated lamb. Blount derives it from the *LAT.* *casa*, Skinner from an old *FR.* word *cadeler*, to breed tenderly.
Cadged, Filled. *A. S.*
Caff, Chaff. *BELG.* *kaff*.
Caffe or } To cavil or run off a bargain.
Caft, }
Calletin, Pert, saucy, gossiping.
Callot, A Drab.
Caltick, Hair, which does not lie in the same direction as the other.
Call, To abuse or scold.
Cam, Bank or camp near a ditch.
Cample, To talk, to contend. *A. S.* *camp*, to contend.
Cammerel, Hock of a horse. *FR.* *cambré*, crooked. See Nares on the word *cambril*. *SC.* *camy*, crooked.
Can, A milk pail.
Caned-Liquor, In which is a white filament, called also mothery. *LAT.* *canus*. *BELG.* *kaen*. *WELSH*, *caened*.
Cankered, Cross, peevish.
Canny, } Pretty.
Conny, }
Cant, Lively. *SU. G.* *gante*.
Cant, To take off the edge or corner. *DU.* *kant*.
Canter, "To win in a canter," is to win without exertion.
Cansting, Flattering.
 2. Splaying off an angle. *DU.* *kant*.
Cappil, To mend or top shoes.
Caps, Puzzles, also excels. *TEUT.* *kappe*, summit.
Carl, A clownish fellow. *BELG.* *kaerle*.
Carre, A marsh.
Car-water, Red or chalybeate water, from a bog. *SU. G.* *kadt*, A marsh.
Cast, Warped, "t' board has gotten a cast."

- Casten*, } p. p. of cast, cast off, as "casten cloaths, or casten
Casten, } claiaths."
Cater or } Intimate friends, or near relatives being within
Quatre-Cousins, } the first four degrees of kinship. BLOUNT.
Caud, Called.
Cauf, Calf.
Cause, Because.
Cawing, Calling.
Cawkus, The hind part of a horse's shoe, turned up. LAT.
calx. TEUT. *kaucken*, *calcare*.
Ceiling, Wainscot. COOPER, *seeking*, *materiaria incrustatio*.
Chaff, Jaw, jaw-bone, alias chaw bone.
Chafin, Fretting.
Chamberlye, Urine.
Chamfer, The plain splay in wood or stone. FR. *champs-faire*;
of this Mr. Nares gives not the etymon. Skinner derives
it, I think, improperly, from *chambre*, *sulcatus*. Todd
quotes *chamfret* from Sherwood in the same sense that I
have given.
Chance-barn, An illegitimate child.
Chop, Fellow, a purchaser. SU. G. *kaeps*, a person of low
condition.
Char-woman, A woman hired by the day to clean the house.—
BELG. *keeren*. GAZOPH. ANGLIC.
Chatter-water, Tea.
Chatter'd, Bruised.
Chatts, Keys of the ash.
Chauf, To fret or be uneasy.
Chercock, Mistletoe thrush, which gives the cheering notice of
spring. Mr. Todd says the thrush is called shirlcock in
Derbyshire.
Chevin, A chub.
Chickenchow, A swing or merry-totter. QU. check and jowl,
or push and check, per *ustcron proteron*.
Chig, To chew.
Chitterlings The small guts minced and fried. BELG. *Schyler-*
lingh. BLOUNT.
Chitterling, the frill of the shirt. TODD.
Chitty-faced, } Baby faced. FR. *chicke*, *siccus*, *aridus* præ
Chiche-faced, } *macie*. SKINNER.
Chop, To exchange, to put in hastily.
Chopping boy, A stout boy. BELG. *koopen*, *emere*, or fit for
sale. SKINNER.
Chowl, The jaw, from jowl. SC. *chol*.
Chuck, A hen. BELG. *kuyken*, a chicken. DR. JAMIESON.
Chunter, To complain and murmur. SC. *chanter*.
Churkilled, Hogged, probably from the Churchill family.
Churn-supper, An entertainment on finishing the harvest. BELG.
kermisse, a feast. SC. *kern*. QU. *quern*.
Claas, Close.
Claaths, Cloths.
Clag, To stick.
Clam, Clammy, adhesive. BELG. *klam*.

Clam, To hunger.

Clammersome, Greedy, rapacious.

Clamp, To tread heavily. SW. *klampig*.

Clams, Pincers. BELG. *klemmen*.

Clap, To fondle, to pat.

Clap-benny, Infants in the nurses' arms are frequently requested to clap-benny, i.e. to clap their hands, the only means they had of expressing their prayers. ISL. *klappa* to clap, and *bœn* prayer.

Clap-cake, Unleavened and rolled oat-cake.

Clapper, Tongue.

Cleamed, Leaned, inclined.

2. daubed. A. S. *clæmian*.

Clart, To daub. SU. G. *lort*.

Clapt, Fixed, placed.

Clat, To tell tales.

Claver, Clover. DU. *klaver*.

Clea, } A claw.

Clee, } 2. One-fourth of a cow gait in stinted pastures, in COOPER
cley.

Cleap, To name or call. A. S. *clypian*.

Clad, clothed. BELG. *kledden*. ISL. *klæde*, *vestis*.

Cleg, A gad fly. DAN. *klæg*. SC. *gleg*.

Clemmed or } Starved, hungry, thirsty. BELG. *klemmen*, to
clammed, } pinch.

Clept, Called. QU. GR. *kekleptai*, per *apocopen*, *klept*.

Cletch, A brood of chickens. ISL. *klek-ia*.

Clicken, Catching. BELG. *klecken*.

Clim, To Climb.

Clip, To shear or cut.

Clock, The noise made by a hen.

2. A beetle. TEUT. *kluck-henne*.

Clod, To throw stones.

Clomb, } Præt. of climb. MILTON.

Clum, }

Clomp, To make a noise. BELG. *klompen*.

Clot, To spread dung.

Cloud-berry or } *Rubus chamaemorus*.

Knout-berry, }

Clough, A valley. DAN. *klof*. A. S. *clough*. SC. *cleuch*.

Clout, } A blow. BELG. *kleuter*.

Clouter, }

Clouterly-fellow, Clumsy and awkward. BELG. *kloete*.

Clow, A floodgate. LAT. *claudo*.

Clum, Daubed.

Clumpst, Benumbed with cold.

Clung, Hungry or empty.

2. Daubed.

3. Closed up.

Clungy, Adhesive. A. S. *klingan*.

Clunter, In disorder. BELG. *klonter*.

Cluther, } In heaps. WELSH, *cluder*.

Clutters, }

Coate, House or cottage. A. S. *cote*. GR. *kotte*, *cubile*. MINSHEW.
Cobble, A stone, also v. to throw stones.

Cobby, } lively.
Cocket, }

Cob-nut, A game at nuts, common to children. A. S. *coppe*
aper. SKINNER. BELG. *hop-not*, *nux capitalis*.—
 MINSHEW.

Cocker, To indulge. WELSH, *cosru*.

Cockers, Gaiters, properly a sheath. QU. A sheath or covering
 for the legs. COOP. TH.

Cockahoop, vide *keckahoop*.

Cockles of the heart. QU. Stomach, "a soap o' gin ol warm th'
 cockles o' my heart."

Coddle, To indulge with warmth.

Coddy-foal, A young foal, probably a diminutive of colt.

Codjer, A mean, covetous person. SPAN. *coger*. MINSHEW,
 vide TODD.

Codlins, Limestones, partially burnt.

Coke, The core of an apple.

Coil, A noise, "There's a great coil to-night." SHAKESPEARE'S
Much Ado about Nothing. Act. 3. Sc. 3. TEUT. *kollern*.

Collin, To run about idly. BELG. *kal*.

Collock, A pail.

Collop, A slice of meat. GR. *kolobos*, *offula*, SKINNER. OLD
 FR. *colp*, to cut off. TODD.

Collop-Monday, (The day preceding Shrove Tuesday,) on which
 it was usual to eat eggs and collops.

Colt-ale, Ale claimed as a perquisite by the blacksmith on shoe-
 ing a horse for the first time.

Come-thy-ways, Come forwards.

Complin, Impertinent. GERM. *kampen*, to contend.

Con, To fillip by the finger and thumb.

Con, } To learn. A. S. *connan*, *cognoscere*.
Conne, }

Conner, Reader.

Consate, To imagine, to fancy.

Coppet, } Saucy.

Copt, } 2. Convex, a copt hill side.

Coppin, A piece of worsted, taken from the spindle. WELSH,
copyn.

Corf, A basket for coals. BELG. *corf*.

Corn-crake, Land rail or daker hen.

Costril, A small barrel.

Cot, A man who is fond of cooking for himself.

Cott, A fleece of wool matted together.

Cotterd, Entangled. Colt-haired, like a wild colt.

Cotteril, An iron pin.

Collogue, To converse, to lay plots. LAT. *colloqui*.

Coud, } Cold. BELG. *koud*, *koud*.
Caud, }

Coud-together, Collected.

Couf, Cough.

Couks, Small cinders.

- Coul-rake,* } A scraper, from coal and rake.
Cow-rake, }
Cowm, A valley. WELSH. *cwm*.
Counsel, To persuade or influence.
Coup, To exchange. BELG. *koop*, a sale. ISL. *kaupe*.
Coup, A cart closed with boards. SC. *coop*.
Cove, A cave. A. S. *caft*.
Cowarse, Coarse.
Cowers, Stoops, bend. FR. *courber*.
Cow-jockey, A beast jobber.
Cow-lady, } A beautiful small scarlet beetle, with black spots.
Lady-bird, } *Coccinella bipunctata*. LINN.
Lady-bird, lady-bird, fly away home,
Your house is on fire, your children at home.
Dr. JAMIESON.
- Cowl,* A circular swelling. SU. G. *kull vertex*.
2. To scrape together.
Cowpress, } A lever, from FR. *prise* and *crow*.
Cowprise, }
Cowshut, } A wood pigeon. A. S. *cusceate*, from *cusc*, chaste, from
the conjugal fidelity of the bird. BELG. *kuysheyt*, coo,
shout.
Crack, To boast.
2. Immediately. GER. *kraak-en*. "Nas girt cracks,"
nothing to boast of.
Cracklings, Crisp cakes.
Crammle, To walk idly.
Cranchin, Crackling, to grind the teeth.
Crackle, Weak, shattered. TEUT. *krank*.
Craps, The refuse of tallow.
Cratch, A frame of wood to lay sheep upon.
Crate, A wicker basket. BELG. *kratte*. GR. *krateo*.
Crazled, Just congealed.
Cream, To froth, to mantle.
Cree, To seeth, hence creed rice.
Creel, An oxier basket.
Creepins, Chastisement, beating "I'll gi'the thy creepins."
Creutin, Recruiting, recovering.
Cripple hole, Hole in a wall for passage of sheep.
Crob, To tyrannise.
Crocks, Crooked timbers, resting on stone blocks to support the
roofs of antient buildings.
Croft, A small inclosure near a mansion. BELG. *krofte*. A. S.
croft.
Crommed, Crowded.
Cronkin, Perching.
2. Croaking.
Crook, A disease, attacking the necks and limbs of sheep, causing
the neck to be crooked.
Croon, To roar like a bull. BELG. *kreunen*. A. S. *runian*.
Croopy, Hoarse. ISL. *kropa*, vehementer clamare.
Croppen, Crept.
Cross-grained, Ill tempered.

- Crowdy*, } Meal and water, sometimes mixed with milk.
Croody, }
Cruddle, To curdle.
 2. To stoop.
Crummy, Fat.
Cuddle, To embrace.
Culvert, A drain or small arch. QU. BELG. *kul*, a circle or arch,
 and LAT. *verto*, to turn; or from the old English word
culvert. a dove, the opening resembling a pigeon-hole.
Cunliff, A conduit.
Cur, Used as a person, as *ketty cur*, a vile person.
Cute, Active, clever. A. S. *cuth*, *expertus*. JAMIESON.
Cutely, Sensibly, acutely. LAT. *acutus*.
Cutterin, Talking low, and privately. BELG. *kouten*. GERM.
kuttern.
Cus, } Kiss. WELSH. *cus*. BELG. *kussen*. GR. *kuō* or *kusō*.
Kus, }

D

- Daam*, Dame, wife.
Dab, Master of his business.
Dad, } Father, nearly the same in a variety of Northern
Daddy, } languages.
Daddle, To do any thing imperfectly.
Daffydowndil, Daffodil.
Daft, Fearful, timid. SU. G. *dofwa*, to stupify. MR. TODD.
Daggle, To bemire. SC. *daddle*.
Daker-hen, Land-rail.
Dang, To throw, præst. tense from ding. GAEL. *ding-am*.
Dandiprat, A dwarf. BELG. *danten ineptire, et præte, fabuka*.
 MINSHEW.
Dannot, An idle girl, a *do-naught*.
Dar, }
Darar, } More dear.
Darn, To mend stockings. BELG. *garen*, or TO DO in *garn*.—
 WELSH. *darn*, to patch.
Dash'd, Confused, ashamed, from *adash*.
Daudle, To trifle.
Dauber, A plaisterer.
Dawled, Tired.
Daws, Thrives, to be healthy. TEUT. *dauwen*. SU. G. *doga*.
Daytal, A day labourer.
Dazz'd, Not well baked.
Dead-horse, "To pull the dead horse," is, to labor for wages
 already received.
Deaff, Unproductive, whether applied to land or to corn. SU.
 G. *mauf-jard, terra sterilis*, JAMIESON.
Deaff-nut, A decayed nut. TEUT. *doove*, rotten.
Dean, A valley. A. S. *den*.
Deary, Little.
Deck, To select, or cast out. QU. per *apocopen leet*, from select,
 or FR. *decouper*.

Dee, Die.

Deed, Doing, "there's sad deed I'll uphodo."

Deet, } Dirtied.

Deight, }

Deft, Decent. BELG. *deflig*. A. S. *dæfe*, pretty.

Defily, Decently, pretty well, gently. A. S. *dæfe*, *accommodus*. SKINNER.

Deg, To sprinkle. A. S. *deagan*. ISL. *deig-r*. SW. *dagga*.

Deg-bowed, When cattle are swollen, they are said to be deg-bowed. SC. *bowden*, swollen.

Deggy, Small rain, foggy.

Delf-case, Shelves for crockery or delf.

Delfect, Daylight, break of day.

Delve, To bruise, or indent.

Dem, Dam.

Dench, Nice, squeamish. SC. *donch*.

Derse, Havock, also to dirty, per METATHESIS, from dress.

Deassably, regularly.

Desses, Cuttings or trusses of hay. This is plainly the *taas* mentioned in antient MSS. GAEL. *tass*. BELG. *hoy-tassen*, to gather hay.

Dess-up, To pile up in order. BELG. *dissel*, a chopping knife or ax.

Devil's-dung, Assafoetida.

Dewberries, Cloud-berries, *rubus chamaemorus*.

Dib, To dip or incline.

2. A valley. A. S. *dippan*. WELSH. *dib*.

Dibble, An instrument for planting. TEUT. *dipffell*.

Dicky-with-him, } All over with him, ruined.

Dished,

Done-up,

Didn'to, Didst thou not.

Difficulter, More difficult.

Differ, To quarrel.

Dill, To soothe pain. The ISL. *dylla-a*, *lallo*.

Dit, } To stop up. A. S. *dyttan occludere*.

Dit,

Dike, A ditch. GAEL. *dyle*.

2. A bank.

Ding, To throw down. GAEL. *ding-am*, to press.

Dinman, Scotch wedder a shearing or two years old. FR. *deux ans*. SC. *dinmont*, or from the Scotch word *dymenew*, diminished, or once deprived of its fleece. In COOPER *diudens*, a hoggrel.

Dinkle, To thrill, to tingle. BELG. *tintel-en*.

Dipness, Depth. ISL. *dyb*.

Diri, To move quickly. A. S. *thirlan*, to turn like an auger. SU. G. *drilla*.

Dish, A cup, "a dish o' tea."

Dithers, } To shake with cold. TEUT. *sittern*.

Didlers,

Dizen, To dress.

Do, A fete, "a fearful grand do."

Dockans, Docks.

Dodded, Without horns; an abbreviation of doe-headed.

Dodge, To incite.

Doft, To undress, to throw off, from do-off.

Dog, A toaster, wood or iron, in form of a dog.

Dolly-tub, A machine for washing.

Donk, } Wet, poetically dank, originally from the Runic.—

Donky, } BELG. donckey, cloudy. ST. G. dunken.

Donn'd, Dressed, from do-on.

Dont, Jonathan.

Doon, Done.

Door-checks, Door-posts.

Door-staans, Threshold.

Dos, Joseph.

Dusk, } Dusky, dark. BELG. duyster.

Double, To clench, "he doubled his kneaf."

Double, A large plate or dish, double sized, from LAT. duplaris.

Doublet, A waistcoat with sleeves.

Doudy, A dirty woman. ISL. douda, an idle person.

Douk, } To bathe, to duck. A. S. doucan. BELG. ducken.—

Downe, } In COOPER, to bow the head.

Douse, A blow. SC. doyst. BELG. dousen.

Douter, Extinguisher, from do-out.

Down, Slumber. BELG. douwe, perspiration. SC. dover.—

ISL. dur. LAT. dormio.

Dowly, Melancholy, from duld, sorrow. WELSH, dilyn.

Down-come, A fall of rain.

2. A fall in the market.

Down-faw, A fall of rain or snow.

Down-liggin, Lying-in.

Down i'th' mouth, Dispirited.

Drab, A light grey colour, properly applied to cloth, from FR. drap.

Drab, A dirty woman.

Drabbled, } Dirtied. BELG. drabbe-mire.

Draggled, }

Drapp, Grains. A. S. and BELG. drabbe, fex.

Drape, A barren cow. A. S. drepen, to fail, having failed to give milk.

Drate, } To talk slowly.

Dreap, }

Dree, Tedious.

Dree, To be able to walk and arrive at. A. S. dreogan, to under-

go. GOTH. drig, long.

Dreed, Arrived.

Dress, To beat, to cleanse.

Dresser, A long chest of drawers. TEUT. dressoor. FR. dress-

soir, a side-board, forte a trésor, thesaurus. MINSHEW.

Drink, Beer, thin drink, small beer.

Drinkings, Afternoon's repast.

Drip, Any thing that falls in drops. BELG. drupp.

Drissing, Dressing.

Drieling, Small rain. SC. driffin. ISL. dreitill, guttulæ.

- Dry-salter*, A person dealing in various articles for dyeing, not in pickles, (in this district,) according to Mr. Todd.
- Dub*, A pool of water. *MÆ. G. diep*, deep. *WELSH. dwr*, water.
- Dub*, The sea, "he's gaan ourt' dub," i.e. he is gone over sea.
- Dud*, A rag. *GAEL. dud*. *ISL. dude*.
- Duce take you*, A profane expression, from *GOTH.* and *A. S. dues*, a spectre; i.e. may the evil spirit take you. *BLOUNT*.
- Ducks and Drakes*, A stone thrown on the surface of the water, which frequently rebounds without sinking.
- Dudde'l'd*, Made luke-warm.
- Dulbard*, } A blockhead. *SC. dowhart*. *GERM. dob-en insanire*.
- Dullard*, } *JAMIESON*.
- Dule*, The devil.
2. An engine with iron teeth for tearing wool, &c.
- Dumpling*, A pudding made of dough from *dough* and *plen*.
- Dumps*, Sorrow, "he's down i'th' dumps." *DUTCH, dom*, stupid.
- Dumpy*, A person short and fat. *ISL. doomp*.
- Dung-up*, Reflected on.
- Dunno*, Do not.
- Durdum*, Noise, uproar. *WELSH, dwrdh*.
- Dust*, Tumult. *SU. G. dyst tumultus*.
- Dusto*, Dost thou.
- Dwine*, To faint, to disappear. *BELG. dwijnen*. *ISL. duyn*.—
TEUT. dwynen. *A. S. dwinan*.

E

- E. I.*
- Eca*, In a.
- Ealand*, Island. *A. S. ealand*.
- Ealling*, A lean to.
- Eam* or } Uncle. *A. S. eame*.
- Neam*, }
- Barand*, An errand. *ISL. orende* *DR. HICKES*.
- Earles*, The earnest money for service or performance of contract, *Arria*. *SU. G. earnest*. *WELSH, crnes*, a pledge.
- Earn*, To coagulate milk. *A. S. grn-an*.
- Earning*, Rennet.
- Easings*, Eaves of houses.
2. Dung, Cow's easings.
- Ee*, Eye.
- Eed*, I had.
- Een*, Eyes.
- Ee-saar*, An escar or blemish, unpleasant to the sight.
- Efter*, After. *A. S. eft*.
- Efter't*, After the.
- Efter-themsin-Breecod*, Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. *BELG. temsen*. *IT. temisare*.
- Egg-berry*, or } The bird cherry. *Prunus padus*. *LINN*.
- Hagberry*, }
- Egodlins*, Truly.
- Eigh*, Yes,

Elbow-grease, Persevering exercise of the arms, exciting perspiration.

Eldin, Fuel, called fire-eldin. ISL. *eldur*. A. S. *eld*. DAN. *ild*.

Elf-locks, Hair supposed to be entangled by an elf.

Eller, Alder. A. S. *ellarn*.

Ellered or } Swoln with Felon.
Hellered, }

Elsen, An awl. BELG. *clasen*.

Ell, To knead.

Enaunter, Lest.

End, Or a girt end, many.

End, "Most an end," continually.

2. A part, as "a girt end of his time."

End or side, Any thing undetermined. "I can mack nayther end ner side on't."

Endays, Forward, endwise.

Endirons, The irons on each side the fire.

Enew, } Enough, applied to numbers, not to quantity. Dr.

Enow, } Johnson makes *enow* the plural of enough. Is there any other word in the English language ending in *ough* in the singular number, which takes *now* in the plural?—"I've cake enif, and apples enew."

Enow, By and by.

Enif, Enough.

Er, Are.

Esh, Ash. TEUT. *esche*.

Eshed, Asked.

Eshlar, Ashlar, stones walled in course or by scale. FR. *echeler*.

Espin, Aspen.

Ether, Adder. A. S. *nedre*. GOTH. *nadir*. ISL. *nadir*.

Etraath, truly in truth.

Etow, Broken in two.

Evil-eye, A malicious eye. Superstitious people supposed, that the first morning glance of him that had an evil eye was certain destruction to man or beast. If the effect were not instantaneous, it was eventually sure. If he who had this unfortunate propensity was well disposed, he cautiously glanced his eye on some inanimate object, to prevent the direful consequences.

Even, Equal, "I'll be even wi' him."

Even-down, Direct, "an even-down lie."

Ever, "For ever and a day." *In modum perpet. periti*. COOPER.

F

Faat, A fault.

Fabbin, Flattering.

Fadder, Father.

Faded, Tainted, decayed.

Fadge, A bundle.

Faft, Fought.

Fain, Glad. ISL. *feiginn*, *feyme*.

Fair, } To appear, "t' cow fairs o' cawvin."
Far, }

- Fair-faw*, May they prosper, may it fall out fair or well.
Fairish, Tolerably good.
Familous, Relating to a family, "'tis a familous complaint."
Fand, Found, "my ain judgment fand," GENTLE SHEPHERD, Act 3, Scene 4th.
Farnticles, Freckles on the skin, resembling the seeds of the fern, freckled with fern.
Farrendly, Decent, respectable.
Fash'd, Tired. *Fash*, a substantive, nearly the same in sound, and quite so in sense, is used by Archbishop Spottiswod, History of the Church of Scotland, "which put him in a great *Fasherree*," i. e. gave him much trouble. FR. *fasher*.
Fastness-ecn, Shrove Tuesday, the eve of the mass of the great fast.
Fatters, } *Tatters*. IT. *fellare*. FR. *fendre*.
Fittars, }
Fauce, Cunning from Old English *fouse*, a fox.
Fauf, A fallow. ISL. *faaga*. SU. G. *feia*, to cleanse, hence the Craven word *fey*.
Favvor'd, Resembled.
Faw, Fall.
Fawter, To thresh off the awns of Barley.
Feaful, Very, exceeding.
Feal, To hide. BELG. *helan*. ISL. *fel*, *occulto*.
Fear'd, Afraid.
Felks, Felloes of a wheel.
Fell, Hill. A. S. *feld*. ISL. *fell*.
Fellon, A disease in cows, occasioned by cold, from *felle*, saith Skinner, cruel, on account of the anguish the complaint occasions. Is it not derived from BELG. *felen* or *feylen*, to fail; because milch cows, which are subject to it, fail of giving their milk; or from DU, *hellen*, to bow or hang down, as the udders of cows are frequently enlarged in this disease.
Feltered, Entangled. IT. *feltrare*.
Fend, To be industrious, "he fends hard for a living."
Fend and prove, To argue and defend.
Fendible, Active.
Fer, To free pastures, vid. *firs*.
Fest, To put out to grass, to feast. BELG. *feesteren*.
 2. To place out apprentices under an indenture.
Festing-penny, Money given, as an earnest, to a servant, on hiring him.
Fetti, To fit.
 2. To be a match for one, "I'll fet him."
Fettle, Condition, used by ASCHAM in Toxophil. for preparing the string of a bow.
Fettled, Dressed, beat.
Fey, Loose earth. SU. G. *feia*.
Fey, To cast up, to cleanse, to remove earth.
Pick, To kick. BALG. *ackon*.
Fidging, Kicking.
Fig, To apply ginger to a horse, to excite him to carry a fine tail.
Figure, Sum.

Filly-tails or } Long, white, transparent clouds, denoting rain
Mare-tails, } or wind.

"Whene'er ye spy han scratts and filly tails,
 Be sure ye mind to lower your topsalls."

Finkle, Fennel. BELG. *fenckle*. LAT. *feniculum*.

Find, } Finds. ISL. *finn*.

Finns, }

Fire-fanged, Oatmeal or malt too hastily dried.

Fire-point, A poker.

Firly-farly, Confusion, tumult. A. S. *ferlic repentinus*, and A. S. *faerlic*, strange, see NARES and Dr. JAMIESON.

Firm, To confirm.

Firr'd, Freed.

Firs, } Land not depastured by cattle. ISL. *ferde*, to remove
Frees, } from the place, also ISL. *frd*, tranquillitas.

First, First.

Firth, } A field, taken from a wood. WELSH, *frith*, a planta-
Frith, } tion. TODD. Skinner derives it from A. S. *frid*, peace,
 being such a place as the ancient Saxons were accustomed
 to retire to as a sanctuary.

Fit, Feet.

Fitches, Vetches. BELG. *vitse*. MINSHEW.

Fixfix, The tendon of the neck. BELG. *pees*. GERM. *flacks*.
 JAMIESON.

Flaat, Scolded. A. S. *flitan*.

Flickerin, A rapid motion of the wings. BELG. *fliggeren*.

Flagein, Flattering. TEUT. *flitzen*.

Flah, Turf for fuel. A. S. *flan*, to flay off. ISL. *ad flaa*,
cutem detrahare.

Flaid, Affrighted, frayed, afraid.

Flairin, Shewy, gaudy.

Flanned, Shallow. FR. *flans*, *dulciaria*, quæ nobis 'custards'
dicuntur. SKINNER.

Flay or } To frighten.

Fray, }

Flaycraw, Something to fray crows or birds.

Flaysum, Frightful.

Flecok, A number of staves or cords, to dry oat-cake upon; also,
 a flood gate or hurdles. BELG. *flack*.

Fleek, } A flitch of Bacon.

Flick, }

Fleet, A flat bog. A. S. *foot*.

Fleet, To skim milk.

Flecked, Spotted. ISL. *flekkur*.

Fleetings, Curds or cream.

Fligged, Fledged. ISL. *fligur*, hence fliggurs.

Flighen, Scolding. BELG. *fluytan*. A. S. *flitan*.

Flipe, To pull off.

Flipperin, Crying.

Flit, To remove. BELG. *flitzen*.

Flit, To scold.

- Flizz,* } To fly off, to make a noise. ISL. *fysa*.
Fliz, }
Flooder-up, } To overflow. SU. G. *flooda*. SW. *floodra*.
Fluther-up, }
Flounder, To stumble, to founder.
Flouter'd, Frighted.
Flung, Deceived, "I wor sadly flung."
Flusk, To fly out, to quarrel.
Fluster, Hurry. TEUT. *flugs*.
Fluzzed, Bruised.
Flybythsky, Haughty, unsteady, volatile.
Fog, After-grass.
Foisty, Fusty, mouldy.
Fomard, } A pole cat, a foud or foul mart, fetid mart. FR. *ful*,
Fomart, } *fetid*.
Fond, } A silly fellow.
Fondlin, }
Foore, A furrow. A. S. *fore*, a gait. WELSH, *ffore*. ISL. *foot*.
Footing-ale, Liquor of money given by a person on entering a
new employment.
For-au, Notwithstanding.
Fore, Before.
Fore-end, The forehand of a horse.
2. The early part of life "the fore-end of my time."—
SHAKSP. CYMB. vide TODD.
Force, A waterfall.
Forelders, Ancestors. A. S. *forealdian*. TODD.
Forestead, A ford.
Formill'd, Ordered, bespoke. A. S. *formiel*, a bargain.
Forrardish, Rather forward.
Fotch, Fetch.
Fother, A fodder, containing 19 pigs or pieces of lead, each pig
weighing 123 lbs.
Foud, Fold.
Foul, An ulcerous sore in a cow's foot.
Fourum, A bench. GE. *formos*. A. S. *firmitha*, *sellæ*. SKINNER.
Fouse, } A fox.
Faws, }
Fouter, To thrash off the awns of barley.
Fouts, Indulged children. LAT. *fautus*.
Fram, }
Frim, } Tender, brittle. ISL. *framur*, *mollis*.
Frow, }
Frame, to attempt, "he frames weel." A. S. *fremman*, *efficere*
et formare.
Fraps, Noise, a boasting person.
Fratch, A quarrel.
2. playing.
Fray, From.
Frayt' From the.
Frem'd, } Strangers, not related. A. S. *fremd*, *fremtilling*, &
Frimm'd, } stranger. VERSTEGAN.
Fresh, A gentle swelling of a river.
2. Rather drunk.

Fret, } To lament, "hé frets fearfully."

Freat, } To fret or fray, from LAT. *frico*.

Frosk, A frog. TEUT. *frosch*. MINSHEW.

Frough, Brittle.

Frow,

Frowdy, } A woman. BELG. *vrouw*, a dirty woman. SW. *frodig*.

Fruggam, }

Frummety, Wheat boiled in milk. LAT. *frumentum*. *Furmentie* in COOPER.

Frump, To rebuke, to treat with rudeness. BELG. *frumpelen*. FR. *tromper*.

Fruittace, Fritters. LAT. *frigere*, to fry. BLOUNT.

Fruittace-Wednesday, Ash-Wednesday, when fritters were generally eaten.

Fud, To kick with the feet.

Fuddin, A kick. "I'll gi the a good fuddin."

Fuddle, To get drunk, a person become so besotted, that ale is his chief food, hence *food-ale*.

"Oh the rare virtues of this barley broth,
To rich and poor, it's meat, and drink, and cloth."

THE PRAISE OF YORKSHIRE ALE.

Fudge, Fabulous. A. S. *fægan*, according to SKINNER, a merry story.

Fudgy, A little fat person.

Fuff, To blow or puff.

Fuffy, Light and soft.

Full, Drunk, "he's quite full."

Full-but, with direct impetuosity.

Full-weet-short'st, A little too short.

Fun, Found.

Furred, Incrusted.

Fussock, A large gross woman.

Fuzbaw, A fungus.

Fuazy, Light and spongy. TEUT. "*voose torven*," fuzzy or fozy turves. DR. JAMIESON.

G

Gadde, To go from house to house.

Gad, A long stick. A. S. *gad*.

Gager, An exciseman, from gauge.

Gain, Near. SU. G. *gen, utilis*. ISL. *gagn*.

Gait, A right of stray for a cow or horse, &c. in a common field.

Gait, } Road. ISL. *gata*. A. S. *gate*.

Gate, }

Gaitards, } To accompany, "to gang i'th' saam gait."

Gait-corn, Is to set up sheaves of corn on the end in wet weather, probably from ISL. *gata perforare*, i. e. to cause the air to pass through it. DR. JAMIESON.

To git agait, To begin.

Gaillie-handed, left-handed. FR. *gauche*.

Gam, Game.

Gambrill, A crooked piece of wood used by butchers, to expand the animal when slaughtered.

Gam-lag, A lame leg, from BRIT. *gam*, crooked, and leg. TODD.

Gamme, Gave me.

Gammerstang, A hoyden, an awkward girl, a ganger stang, a walking post. QU. Grandmother's stang or pole, children being the pole or staff of their aged parents.

Gang, To go. ISL. *ganga*. BELG. *gangen*.

Gangrille, People going about as pedlars. SU. G. *ganging*.

Gantree, A frame of wood to support barrels, placed in a row or gang.

Gape-seed, Any object to entertain the eye.

Gar, To compel. DAN. *gior*.

Garn, Yarn. BELG. *garen*. ISL. *garn*.

Garth, A girth.

2. A small inclosure.

Garzill, Hedgewood.

Gastrid, Greatly affrighted, or ghost ridden.

Gauky, } Vacant, awkward. SW. *gack*.

Gowky, }

Gaum, To know, to distinguish. MÆSO G. *gaumgan*. GERM. *gaffen*. SW. *gapa*. BELG. *gaapen*. ISL. *gupa*.

Gaumless, Ignorant, vacant.

Gaupen or } As much as you can lay in both hands. ISL. *gaupn*.

Goupen, } *manus concava*.

Gaupe, Stares.

Gaustring, Imperious, boasting.

Gaut, A male or castrated pig. SU. G. *gallt*. ISL. *gallte porcus*.

Gauve, To stare vacantly. BELG. *gaap-en*.

Gauvion, A silly, staring fellow.

Gavelock, An iron crow or lever. GOTH. *gafflack*. WELSH, *gwif*. BELG. *gavelotte*. A. S. *gaveloc*.

Gavu, To give.

Gay, } Tolerable, "he's a gay sort of fellow." TEUT. *gheve*,

Gayly, } *sanus*. IT. *gaio*, to be cheerful.

Gay-to-a-three, A good many.

Gecant, Against the.

Gear, Goods of various kinds, wealth, &c. A. S. *gear*.

Gee, To go from you, applied to horses, from *agee*, *a*, on, and *gee*, to move. JAMIESON.

2. To give. 3. "They do not gee together," i. e. they do not agree.

Geen, Given.

Geld, Barren. ISL. *gæld*, *infecundus*.

2. To castrate.

Gerse, Grass. BELG. *gers*.

Geslin, Gosling.

Gibberish, } Idle talk. IT. *gabbare*. ISL. *gaffla*, *blaterare*.

Gibble-gabble, }

Gibbon, } A nut hook.

Gibb, }

Gif, If, from the verb give. A. S.

- Gill*, A glen. ISL. *gill*, *hiatus montium*.
Gillore, Plenty. GAEL. *leore*, enough.
Gilt, A female pig. BELG. *gette*, spaded. ISL. *gilte*.
Gimlin, A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. CHAV. *kemelin*. BELG. *kemmen*.
Gimmer, A female sheep. BELG. *gemaet*, 'a female.
Gin, As if.
Ginger-pated, } Red haired. GROSE'S CLASS. DICT.
Carrotty-pated, }
Gird, Fit or spasm. A. S. *gird*, a stroke.
Girn, To grin, per METATHESIS.
Girt, Great, also, intimate friends, "they're feaful girt." A. S. *grith*. ISL. *grid*, *par*.
Girt-like, Probably, very likely. BELG. *gelyck*.
Githee, Give thee.
Githers, Gathers. 2. Recovers.
Gitten, got.
Give, To threaten, "I'll give it him."
Give-again, To thaw.
Gizzenin, Smiling.
Gizzern, The gizzard.
Gladder, More smoothly, spoken of doors. A. S. *gld*. BELG. *glad*. SW. G. *glatt*.
Gladdens, Thaws.
Glamor, Glamour.
Glead, A kite. A. S. *glida*. TODD, WELSH, *eglyd*, hovering.
Glee, To squint. ISL. *glœ*.
Glenting, Looking aside.
 2. To diverge. TEUT. *glants*. ISL. *glenta*, *divaricare*.
Glib, Smooth.
Gliff, A glance. ISL. *glia*.
Glisk, } To glitter. TEUT. *gleissen*.
Glissen, }
Gloarin, Staring vacantly, wildly. BELG. *glouren*. SW. G. *glô*.
Gloppen'd, Astonished. ISL. *glöpur*, *stultus*. QUI OPPEN-ECN.
 A. S. *glöppan*.
Glum, Sullen. GERM. *glum*. SW. G. *glawmig*.
Gnag, } To gnaw, to tear.
Gnatter, }
Gnar, A knot.
Gnarled, Twisted full of knots.
Gnattery, Full of pebbles or gravel.
Gnape, The rocky summit of a mountain. ISL. *gnipa*. A. S. *cnæp*.
Gob, The mouth, also a copious expectoration.
 3. Lumps, as "gobs of suet."
God's-penny, Earnest money received by a servant, when hired.
Goddit, With God's will.
Godshi'd it, May God shield or prevent it.
Golls, } Dirty, or wet lands. BELG. *gouw*, *aquagium*. SKINNER.
Galls, }
Goloshes, Clogs, i. e. go-low-shoes, as the shoes are generally inserted in them.
Golsh, To swallow voraciously. BELG. *kolcken*.

Good-even, Good evening.

Goodman, Master or husband, Luke xxii, 11. A. S. *guma*, husband.

Goodwoman, Wife.

Gooms, Gums.

Gooseberry-fool, Scalded and crushed goose-berries and cream, from FR. *fouler*, to crush. TODD.

Gor, Rotten, decayed. BELG. *goor*, dirt moorish earth.—WELSH, *asgore*, to separate.

Gore, A piece of cloth inserted. ISL. *geir*, *segmentum panni*.

Gossumer, Down of plants, cobwebs, or rather vapour arising from boggy or marshy ground, in warm weather. The etymon of this word seems to have puzzled lexicographers. The great Dr. Johnson derives it from the LOW LATIN *gossipium*, to which the learned Mr. Todd has made no addition. Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his late elaborate glossary, derives it from the FRENCH *gossampine*, and makes a quotation from Nabbe's Hannibal, where it is used in the same sense as in Craven.

"Whose curls, when garnished with their dressing shew
Like that *this vapour* when 'tis pearled with dew."

SKINNER refers to Anth. Dict. Angl. *qui eo nomine appellat rorem illum matutinum diurno sole exsiccatum, qui, instar telæ aranæ, totos agros obsidet, præsertim post longiores serenas tempestates.* TEUT. "*Unser frauen haar*," i. e. *Capilli B. M. Virginis vocatur*, which I have somewhere seen interpreted "God's dame's hair," Skinner also derives it from the FR. *gossampine*, or from the LOW LAT. *gossipium*. Dr. JAMIESON, in his Scottish Dictionary, (a most ingenious and entertaining work) styles it *summer-coats*, with the very same signification as in Craven, but still with no satisfactory etymon. This is a very convincing proof of the great advantages derived from a collection of local words, towards the elucidation of language, and the improvement of lexicography. The true etymon of this word, which has not been extracted by the united lucubrations of so many learned and ingenious men, is obvious to many illiterate peasants in Craven.—This down or rather exhalation is well known by the name of *summer-goose* or *summer-gauze*, hence "*gauze o' th' summer*," *gauzamer* alias *Gossamer*.

Gote or } A channel for water, from a mill dam. Qu. *go out*.
Golt, } SKINNER gives the name of *gaults* to canals or drains in Somersetshire, which he derives from FR. *gouttes*, *gutta*, hence guttur. CIMBRIC, *gautur*, a flow of water. Vid. Mr. TODD, on the word guttur.

Gowa, Let us go.

Gowarge, A round chissel, for making hollows, from *gouge*.

Gowdens, Wool cut from sheep's tails, probably *caudens*, from LAT. *cauda*.

Gowl, Gum of the eye. Qu. Is it not so called from the colour resembling gold.

- Gowled*, Gummed up, "my een er gowled up iv'ry mornin."
Graan, To groan. A. S. *granian*. WELSH, *gracn*, grief.
Gradely, Decently. A. S. *grade*, order.
Grain, The course of the fibres of wood, the same as bate, from
 BELG. *granen*, owing to its mode of growing.
Grains, Prongs of a fork.
 2. Refuse of malt.
Graith, In good wind or condition. A. S. *gerraed*, *paratus*.
Grancin, Fork of a tree. BELG. *granen*, to sprout. ISL. *grein*,
ramus.
Granny, A grandmother.
Grave, To dig. ISL. *grafa*.
Graw, Agree.
Gray, A badger. COOPER.
Gray-stones, Mill stones for grinding coarse grain. FR. *grex*,
 rough.
Gree, Agree.
Greedy-gut, A voracious eater.
Green-goose, A goose fed on grass, before it be brought to the
 stubble.
Green-tail, A diarrhoea, to which deer are often subject.
Grees, Stairs. LAT. *gradus*. FR. pl. *grex*.
Greets, Laments. ISL. *groet*.
Grimy, Sooty.
Griming, A sprinkling, as "griming of snaw," also of soot.—
 ISL. *graaen*, *prunis nivium flocculis terra canescit*.
Gripe, A dung fork. SU. G. *grepe*, a trident.
Groats or } Shelled oats.
Grots }
Grobble, To make heale.
Groof, } A hollow in the ground or low house. DAN. *groof*.—
Group, } A. S. *grop*.
Gripe, }
Groon, Nose. ISL. *gron*, *labrum bovis superius*. DR. HICKES.
Groove, } A mine or shaft. TEUT. *gruben*, to delve.
Grove, }
Grosh, Gross.
Grout, Wort of the last running. A. S. *grut*, far. FR. *gruotte*.
 SKINNER.
Grounds, Dregs. A. S. *grunds*.
Gruff, } Rough, savage, imperious.
Bruff, }
Grund, Ground. ISL. *grund*.
Guilefat, Brewing vat. BELG. *gyle*, foam.
Guiders, Tendons.
Gully, A hollow ditch.
Gut, "Hez nayther gut ner gall," i. e. an insignificant, inactive,
 person.
Gyge, A creaking noise. GERM. *geigen fricare*.
Gytrash, An evil spirit, a ghost, a *pad-foot*.

H

Haal, Whole.

Haaly, Wholly.

Haam, Home.

Haams, Two pieces of wood attached to the horse's collar. LAT.
hami. ISL. *hals collum*.

Haat,

Hoate, } Hot.

Hote,

Habbat-him, Have at him, we are prepared for him.

Hack, Pick-axe. ISL. *haaka*, *cædo*.

Hackle, Hair or wool.

Hack-slaver, A dirty fellow.

Haffe, } To speak unintelligibly, to stammer. BELG. *hackelen*.

Muffle, } [COOP. THES.]

Hag, To cut down.

Hag-clog, A chopping block.

Haggie, To cut awkwardly.

2. To attempt to lower a bargain.

Hags, Hanging woods. ISL. *hoeg*, wild and uncultivated,
haggard.

Hagues, Haws. BELG. *hoeg*.

Hag-worm, A snake or blind worm, haunting the hag or hedge.

Haps, Sloven.

Hake, } To go about idly. BELG. *haacken*. GERM. *hocker*,

Hakein, } a pedlar.

Hala,

Heala, } Bashful, modest. SC. *proud*. A. S. *healic eweclrus*.

Halliwell, Holy well. OLD ENG. *halighe*, holy. VERSTEGAN.

Halsh, To tie, to fasten.

Hamelin, } Walking lame. A. S. *hametan*.

Hamlin,

Hammer and Pincer, is, when a horse strikes the hind against
the fore shoe, also to forge.

Hammer-scapple, A niggardly person, who attempts to lower a
bargain.

Hand-sel, The first use of any thing. A. S. *hand* and *syllan*, to
give. BELG. *hansel*, a present.

Handechamp, A ruffle.

Hangment, "To play the hangment," is to be much enraged.

Hang-nails, vid. nang-nails. AINSWORTH, *hang-nails* or *wort*,
wale of a nail.

Hank, Habit.

2. A quantity of worsted, &c.

Hank, To fasten.

Hankle, to entangle.

Hap, To wrap up. A. S. *heaptan*. MR. TODD.

Happen, Probably.

Happin, Bed cloaths.

Hard and sharp, Scarcely, "hesto measure? naa matters, it's
nobbud hard and sharp."

Harden, Coarse linen. TEUT. *herde*, *fibra lini*.

Harden, Dearer, "corn rayther hardens."

Harle, Hair. BELG. *haer*. "Shoe's a fearful haak harled on,"
that is, the cow has harsh hair.

Harns, Brains. GR. *kranion*. GOTH. *thairn*. DAN. *hierne*.
BELG. *herne*. ISL. *hiarne*.

Harrish, To harass.

Harstone, Hearth-stone.

Hask, Parched. LAT. *hisco*, when dry, the land generally
cracks or gapes.

*Haspenald, A tall youth, betwixt a man and a boy, having shot
up like an aspen, ald is a diminutive.*

Haspert, A rough fellow. SC. *aspert*. LAT. *asperus*.

Hasto, Hast thou. TEUT. *hast-du*. BAILEY.

Hat-bruarts, Hat brims.

Hauf, Half.

Hauf-rockton, Idiotic, half witted.

Haugh, } A hillock. DAN. haughur, tumulus. FR. haut.

Haw,

Haut, To halt, to walk lame.

Hauve, To come near, applied to horses,

Haver, Oats. BELG. *haver*.

Haver-cakes, } Oat-cakes.

Haver-breed, } Oat-cakes.

Hawk, To expectorate with exertion. TEUT. *hawken*.

Hawporth, An halfpenny worth.

Hawps, A tall, awkward girl.

Hazes, It misles or falls with small rain. RAY.

Hazlin, } Beating, from hazle.

Hezlin,

Healdin, Inclining. A. S. *heald*.

Hearten, encourage. BELG. *herten*.

Heather, Heath or ling.

Heap, Many, "there wor, for sure, a heap o' folk."

Hearsto, Dreadful, hast thou heard it.

Heavisome, Dark, dull, drowsy.

Heazy or } Taking breath with difficulty. ISL. hoese.

Wheazy,

Heckle, To beat. TEUT. *heckelen*, a hook, hence a *heckler*,
flax dresser.

Heck, A rack for hay. BELG. *heck*.

Hedge-rise, Hedgewood, see rise.

Heels, "To tack to his heels," is to run away.

Heeod-wark, Head-ache.

Heeody, Brisk.

Hefful, A woodpecker, a high-hold, the same as hecco, in NARES.

Heigh, High.

2. "Heigh an end," dear.

Helghmost, Highest.

Heivy-keivy, Librating.

Helle, To pour out. ISL. *helle*.

Hellin, Compacted soot.

Hell-on, } To pour water on dough. Infundo. COOPER.

Hill-on,

Heller'd, Swoln.

2. Warped.

- Helks**, Detached Crags, also a large, heavy person.
Helm, A shade for cattle. A. S. *hælm*.
Heller-skeller, To run in great haste. BELG. *heel prorsus* and *schitteren spargere*, *heel-ter schetter*.
Hen, Money given, by the bride or bridegroom, on the eve after marriage, to their poor neighbours, to drink their health.
Hen-scrattins, Small and circular white clouds, generally denoting rain or wind, see *Filly tails*.
Heppen, Decent, comfortable. A. S. *hæplic*.
Herd, vid. *Hind*.
Heronsew, A heron. From *heron* and *sue*, for pursue, from their propensity to pursue fish. SKINNER.
Herple, To go lame, to creep. G. *erpō*. BELG. *erple*, a duck.
Hes, Has.
Hesp, Clasp.
Het, Heated.
Hev, } Have.
Hey, }
Heugh, } A hill. So.
Heuf, }
Heyba, A great noise, a high or loud bawl.
Hide, Skin, "to tan the hide," is to beat, "I'll tan thy hide for thee." BELG. *huyde*.
Hie, To be off, "goe hie thee. ISL. *heya*.
Hig, Passion.
 2. A temporary hurricane, "a march hig."
Higgledy-piggledy, In the utmost confusion.
Highly, A horse, a name generally used by children.
Hike, To push with the horns.
Hind, } A bailiff or shepherd. ISL. *hird custodire*, *hydra*.—
Herd, } VERSTEGAN. In MINSHEW, *hine*.
Hind-berries, Rasp. A. S. *hindberian*, wrongly interpreted by Mr. LYE, *fragum*.
Hinderends, Refuse of corn.
Hings, Hangs.
Hippins, Stepping stones over a brook, contracted from BELG. *hippelen*.
 2. Child's cloths.
Hirle, To move about. TEUT. *aeruelen*, *ire retro*.
Hisk, To draw the breath with difficulty.
Hissell, Himself.
Hit, To find, "I cannot hit t' gait."
Hobthrush-lice, Millipedes.
Hobbit, A fool.
Hobble, A state of perplexity.
Hob-knolling, Saving your own expenses, by living with others on slight pretences.
Hobbity-hoy, Half man half boy.
Hod, Hold.
Hodder, A thin mist or vapour, in warm weather, from *hot-air*.
Hodto, Imperative, stop, hold.
Hogs, Sheep one year old. Qu. A. S. *hogan*, to take care of, which their tender age requires.
Hole i' thy coat, Is a blemish in character or conduct.

- Hole* } Middle, "t' hole o' winter."
Houl, }
Hollin, Holly, a contraction from A. S. *hellegan*.
Hollow, "He carried it hollow," i. e. he gained the prize without difficulty, as SKINNER remarks, "*huculenter victit*, he carried it *wholly, whole*, and *all*, a TEUT. *hell, clarus*." Qu. by halloo or acclamation.
Holy-staan, A stone with a natural hole in it, which was frequently suspended by a string from the roof of a bowhouse, or from the tester of a bed, as an infallible prevention of injury from witches.
Hood-end, Corners near the fire, either stone or iron.
Hook seams, } Hooks or pannier to carry turf or lead, &c. now
Hotts, } obsolete.
Hoons, } ill treats, oppresses. A. S. *hean*, poor, common sub-
Hoins, } jects of ill usage. Qu. From the old French *honi*, per METATHESIS.
Hooze, Difficulty of breathing. ISL. *hoese*.
Hoppit, } A basket.
Poppit, } 2. An indulged child.
Hopple, To tie the legs; from LAT. *copulare quod pedes copulat*. SKINNER.
Horses, "They do not put up their horses together," i. e. they are not on friendly terms.
Hoste, Hoarseness. ISL. *hooste, tussis*.
Hotch, To go lame.
Hottel, An iron rod heated, to burn with.
Hotterin, } Boiling, raging with passion. GERM. *hader-en*.
Hetterin, }
Hotts, Water Porridge.
Hough, The noise occasioned by exertion in giving a blow.— GERM. *hauch halitus*.
Houl-hampers, Hollow or hungry bellies, *houl*, hollow, and *hamper*, a basket, the stomach is sometimes called *bread-basket*.
Houpy, A horse.
House-steed, The kitchen, generally inhabited by the farmer and his family.
Hoven, To swell, to puff up. DAN. *hover, elevare*.
Hover, To tarry, to hover.
Howgait, Hollow gait or way, hence the name of Holgate is derived.
Howsomivver, However.
Hoyty-toyty, A haughty, flighty person.
Hubble-sho, A state of confusion. TEUT. *hobbel-en, inglomerare et schowe spectaculum*.
Huddle, } To embrace. TEUT. *kudden*.
Cuddle, }
Huer, Hair.
Hug, To carry.
 2. To clasp in the arms, to fondle. ISL. *hugga consolor*.— BELG. *hugghen*.
Hug-baan, Hip bone.
Huggans, Hips, from A. S. *hogan*, bearer or supporters of the body. BELG. *huckende*.

Hugger-mugger, } Clandestinely, SU. G. *ming*, *secretus* et
Hudge-mudge, } TEUT. *huggher* observator.

Hulking-fellow A clumsy fellow.

Hull, A novel.

2. The husk of nuts. GOTH. *hulgan*, to cover. ISL. *hulde*.

Hullet, An owl, diminutive from A. S. *hult*, *owlette*.

Hummeld, A cow without horns. LAT. *humilis*. SU. G. *hamla*.

Hungher-staans, } Quartz pebbles.

Thunner-staans, }

Hurt-done, Bewitched.

Hush, To detach minerals from earthy particles, by force of water. BELG. *hoosen*, to let water from a dam.

Hushto, Hold thy tongue.

Hurhle, To set up the back, as cattle in tempestuous weather.—

BELG. *hurcken*.

Huz, Us.

Hy, Make haste. A. S. *higan*.

Hyon, A disease amongst cattle.

Hyken, } Pushing with the horn.

Hypen, } 2. Indirectly censuring. WELSH, *hypynt*, a push.

I

Ice-bone, Rump of beef, probably a corruption from natch bone.
Id, I had.

Ifle, If thou wilt.

Illyfy, To vilify.

Ime, Rime. ISL. *hym*. A. S. *hryme*.

Imp, An addition to a bee-hive. QU. *implementum*? SU. G. *ymp inserere*.

Inbank, Descending or inclining ground.

Income of the fair, Arrivals the evening preceding the fair. A. S. *incuman*.

Indifferent, Tolerably, sickly.

Ing, A marshy meadow, common in the same sense to the
 MÆSO G. ISL. and SAX. ISL. *cinge*.

Inkling, A desire.

2. An imperfect hint. *In* and *callen*, to tell. TEUT. *in-
 klincken*, to sound within. SKINNER.

Inner and outermer, Inwards and outwards.

Insensed, Understand, or to have sense infused into his mind.

Intack, An inclosure, taken in from a common.

Isshackle, Icicle, probably so called, being similar in dimen-
 sions to the shackle or wrist.

Isto, Art thou.

It'h, In the.

It'l, It will.

Itten, Eaten.

I've, I have.

Ivin, Ivy.

Jury, Every.

J

- Jack*, To beat. BELG. *jacken*.
Jack-a-dandy, A little impertinent fellow, from *jack* and TEUT. *dant-en, ineptire*.
Jack-a-legs, A large pocket knife, from *Jaques de Liege*, the name of a famous cutler. DR. JAMIESON.
Jaumb, The partitions of a window, &c. FR. *jambe*. SP. *jambar*.
Jaunus, Jaundice.
Jaupen, Large, spacious.
Javver, }
Jabber, } Discourse.
Jerkin, A waistcoat, "I'll fettle thy jerkin," I'll beat thee.
Jike or } To creak. GERM. geigan fricare.
Jygg, }
Jill, Half a pint.
Jimmers, Hinges.
Jimmy, Neat, smart, from *gimp*. WELSH, *gwymp*.
Jinny-spinner or } A large fly; also Harry long legs.
Long-legs, }
Jist, Cattle taken to depasture, from *agist*,
Joggle, } To shake. TEUT. *schockelen*.
Jog, }
Joseph, An antient riding habit, with buttons down to the skirts.
Jouis, Dashes, corruption of jolt.
Joup, To dash or shake. BELG. *swalp*, a flash of water.
Jowel, The pier of a bridge. QU. Jowl or jaw. FR. *joué*.—
 SC. *jowis*.
Jumblement, Confusion.
Jump, Short, compact.
Jumper, A miner's auger.
Jumps, A child's leathern frock. FR. *jupe*.
Jump-with, To meet with accidentally.
 2. To coincide, COOPER.
Jurden, Chamber pot. A. S. *eor, sordes*, and *den, receptaculum*.
Just-now, Immediately.

K

- Kaam*, A comb. SC. *kaim*.
Kale, Broth. ISL. *kaal, olus*.
Karl-cat, A male cat. BELG. *kaerle*, A husband. A. S. *cearl*.
Kazzardly, Hazardous.
Kea, Go.
Keal, Cold. A. S. *cælan*.
Keckahoop, } Proud, elated. FR. *coque-a-hupe*, cock with a crest.
Cockahoop, }
Kecker, Squeamish. BLOUNT.
Keckled, Laughed violently. BELG. *kichelen* or *kecken*.
Kedge, To fill, "kedge thy kyte."
Kedge-belly, A large, protuberant body.

Keel, } To cool. A. S. *cælan*.

Kelc,

Keave, To heave up, or overthrow the cart.

Keisty, Difficult to please in diet. BELG. *kies-eligh*.

Keld, A well. *Keal keld*, a cold well.

Kelk, A blow.

2. Large detached stones.

Kell, A cell, "a swirrel kell."

Kelps, Iron hooks from which boilers are hung.

Kem, To comb. ISL. *kembe*.

Kemmin, Combing.

Kemps, Coarse fibres of wool. BELG. *kemp*, hemp.

Kens, Knows. BELG. *kennen*. ISL. *kann*.

Kensback,

Kensmark'd, } Blemished, or a mark by which any thing may be
Kenspeck'd, } distinguished from *ken*, to know and mark.

Keps, Catches. A. S. *këpan*. LAT. *captare*.

Kern, Churn, "kirn-milk."

Kersen, To christen. BELG. *kersten*.

Kersmas, Christmas.

Ket, Carrion. TEUT. *kaet*, *sordes*.

Ketlock, Wild turnip, charlock.

Ketty, Worthless, from *kaet*.

Kevil, } An awkward, heavy person. WELSH. *kefyl*.

Keful,

Kex, Hemlock. ISL. *queck*. TODD.

Kicksha, A proud, vain person. F. *quelques choses*

Kid, A bundle of heath or twigs.

Kilt, To tuck up, "shoe kilts her gown."

Kin, } Escars or chops in the skin occasioned by the frost.

Kinnings, } Qu. *skin-in*. SAX. *schinden*, to flay off.

Kinken, Breathing with difficulty. TEUT. *kink-en*, hence
kink-cough.

Kinkt, To whoop, through laughter.

Kipper, Lively.

Kirk-maister, Churchwarden.

Kirk-garth, Church yard.

Kist, A chest. WELSH, *cist*.

Kit, Milking pail. BELG. *kittle*.

Kit, All, "the whole kit," whether applied to persons or things.

Kittle, To itch, tickle. BELG. *ketelen*.

2. Difficult.

3. Nicely poised, "t' trones are seaful kittle."

Kittle, To bring forth kitlins, *alias* kittens.

Kitty, Christopher.

Kizzened, Parched. ISL. *gizon*, *hisco*.

Klick, To catch. GR. *klepto*.

Klick-hooks, these large hooks were used to catch salmon in the day time. When the fisherman had observed a salmon red where they deposited the roe, he placed these barbed hooks. He then ascended a tree, if a convenient one should be found growing on the bank of the river, and there anxiously waited, and frequently many hours. The

line was fixed to a long pole which the fisherman pulled up with great violence so soon as he had observed, from his elevated station, that the hooks were likely to effect his purpose, which they frequently did by piercing the belly of the salmon. In this manner many were caught, though being out of season, were of little value.

Knaan, Known.

Knaant, Know not.

Knack, To speak affectedly.

2. A habit.

Knaff, Nave.

Knague, To gnaw. BELG. *knagen*.

Kneef, fist. ISL. *nef*. SW.-G. *knäuf*.

Knødden, p. p. of knead.

Knøwt, To toll.

Knep, } To bite easily. TEUT. *knabbeln*.

Knipe, }

Knick-knacks, Trifling toys.

Kroncken, Perched.

Kye, Cows.

Kylle, A kiln. COOPER.

Kyte, Belly. GR. *kutos*. ISL. *kwidr*.

L

Laad, Load.

Laaf, Loaf. A. S. *hlaf*.

Laced-tea, Tea mixed with spirits, probably braced.

Laches, Boggy places. SC. *layche*, low in situation. DAN. *laag*, *vallis*.

Lacons, } Play things, toys. GERM. *laichen*.

Lakins, }

Lack-a-day, alas the day!

Laddie, A little boy.

Lafter, As many eggs as a hen will lay before she incubates.—
TEUT. *leghtyd*, the time of laying.

Lag, The narrow boards of a barrel.

Laitch, To be idle.

Laithe, } A barn. CHAUC. from *lade*, according to SKINNER.

Lathe, }

Laithe, Loath, unwilling.

Lake, To play. MÆSOG. *laikan*, to exult. SW.-G. *lek*.

Lake, To be costive.

Lam, } To beat. BELG. *lamen*. ISL. *lem*. Not from Dr.

Lamme, }

LAMBE, as asserted by the Author of Peveril, Vol.

IV. p. 152.

Lamb-sucklings, Flowers of clover.

Lancein, Secresy. A. S. *leanne*. BELG. *lencing*. GR. *lanthanain*.

Lang, Long. ISL. *langur*.

Lang, owing to.

Lang, Desirous.

Lang-avizzed, Long visaged.

Lang-settle, A long oaken chair, resembling a sofa, from *long* and DAN. *sattel*.

- Long-streak'd*, To be stretched & t full length. A. S. *strescan*, to expand.
- Lant*, Urine. A. S. *hlann*, *lotio*. ISL. *hlauð*.
- Lant*, To beggar.
- Lap-up*, To give up, to relinquish.
- Lashin*, Combing.
- Lash-out*, To kick, "he lash'd out baath fit"
- Late*, To seek. A. S. *ladian*, to call, originally MÆSO G.
- Latt*, Late.
- Latt*, Lath.
- Launder*, A channel cut in stone for the flow of water.
- Lavrosk*, A lark. A. S. *laverk*. BELG. *lawerick*.
- Laver*, } A stratum. MÆSO G. *ligger*.
- Lair*, } 2. A slice from the breast of a fowl.
- Lead*, To carry, "we er boun to lead hay."
- Leather*, To beat.
- Leather-head*, A Blockhead,
- Leathewake*, Supple in the joints. GOTH. *liða*, a limb, and *wace*, pliable.
- Leave-hod*. Let me go.
- Leaver*, Rather. BELG. *liever*. A. S. *leofer*. COVERDALE. *leyfer*. MINSHEW, *lieffer*. COOPER.
- Leck*, To leak. BELG. *laken*. ISL. *lek*.
- Leck-on*, To put water on malt.
- Ledder*, Ladder.
- Leddy*, Lady, "by t' leddy," probably by the Holy Virgin.
- Lee*, A lie.
- Lee with a latchet*, A notorious lie. A. S. *leagan*.
- "That's a lie with a latchet,
 Au the dogs in the town cannot match it." *Ray's Prov.*
 See NARNS' GLOSSARY.
- Lect*, To fall out, to happen.
- Lect*, Alight.
- Lectens*, Pretends. BELG. *lyden*. SU. G. *laet-as*. ISL. *læt*, *sviðilo*.
- Lect-on*, To meet with.
- Leets*, Lungs. 2. Windows.
- Lectsome*, Light, comfortable.
- Lectsomer*, c. d.
- Leg*, "To mack a leg," is, to make a bow, in doing which it was formerly the custom to kick the leg backwards.
- Leggeren*, A layer. A. S. *leggan*. BELG. *legger*.
- Leister*, A prong or trident to strike fish with. SU. G. *luistra*.
- Len*, Lend.
- Let-lect*, To let in light, to shoot.
- Ley-breck*, Sward once ploughed up or broken.
- Lib*, To castrate. BELG. *lubben*.
- Lick*, To beat. SU. G. *laegga*, *ferire*.
- Lickens*, Appears or pretends.
- Lickly*, Likely.
- Lick-spittle*, A toad-eater, a parasite.
- Lids*, } A way. A. S. *lyden*. BELG. *lyde*.
- Lyds*, }

Lift, Assistance, "I'll gi the a lift."

Lig, To lie down. MÆS. G. *lġgan*. ISL. *lġg*.

Lig-a-lame, To maim.

Liggen, Laying out.

Lig-too't, To exert.

Like, Must, "thou's like to doot."

Like, A mere expletive, *eigh-like*.

Like, "At iv'ry like," on every occasion or opportunity.

Likein, Appearance, condition.

2. Pleasure. A. S. *lġung*.

Lile, Little.

Lill, To assuage pain. LAT. *lallare*, to lull asleep.

Lilly-low, A bright flame. SU. G. *loga*, *flamma*.

Lilt, To jerk, to rise in the gait or song. TEUT. *lullen*.

Limmers, Shafts of a cart. ISL. *lim*, plur. *lemar*, *rami arborum*.

Lin, Lime tree. BIBLE, *linden*. TEUT.

Lin, Linen.

Lingcollins, Burnt heath, probably *ling-coalings*.

Lined, Drunk, "he's weel lined."

Lingy, Limber, tall, flexible. BELG. *ling-en*.

Lipp'm, To guess, to expect, to depend on. MÆS. G. *laubjan credere*. DR. JAMIESON.

Lish, Active.

Lists, The flanks. WELSH, per METATHESIS, *ystlys*.

Lissom, Supple, active.

Lite, To depend on.

Lithe, mild, blythe. A. S. *hlithe*, tranquil. GR. *leios*, smooth.

Lither, Idle. A. S. *lidh*, *liedh*, gentle.

Lithing, The thickening of liquors. WELSH, *lleithion*, liquids.

Liver, To deliver. BELG. *leveren*.

Lean,

Loin,

Lonein,

} A lane.

Local, A local preacher amongst the Methodists. LAT. *localis*.

Lock, "He's at lock," he is in difficulties.

Locker, Entangled, *capillus contortus*. ISL. *lock-r*. JAMIESON.

Locker, A cupboard.

Loffer, Lower.

Lollop,

Lomper,

} To walk in an undulating motion or heavily.

Long, Owning to.

Lonks, Lancashire sheep.

Look, No one can foresee or tell. "God knows, I know not."

Long-lawrence, When a person is idle, Long-lawrence is said "to get hod on him." Who or what this personage is, I cannot discover.

Lop, A flea. A. S. *loppe*.

Lopper-eared, A horse with long flabby ears.

Lopper'd, Curdled milk, &c. ISL. *hlaup*.

Loukin, Weeding. BELG. *loock*. GAELIC.

Loup, To leap. ISL. *hlaup*, *currus*.

Loupin, Leaping.

Louse, Loose, out of service.

- Loose-i'th-haft*, A disorderly person, a loose-blade.
Lover, A chimney. FR. *l'ouverte*, an opening. The chimney formerly consisted of an aperture made in the roof.
Low, A flame. ISL. *loge*.
Lowin, Granting, allowing.
Lowee, Loose.
Lugged, Pulled by the ears or hair.
Luggin, Bringing or pulling. SU. G. *lugga*.
Lugs, Ears.
Lum, A deep pool.
Lumping, Great, "a lumping pennorth." GROSE.
Lurdane, An idle fellow, a *Lord-dane*.
Lustyish, Rather fat and stout.
Lutho, Look thou.
Luthobut, Only look.

M

- Mah*, To mow. A. S. *mayan*. TEUT. *mahen*. BLOUNT.
Maad, Made.
Maaky, } Proud, upstart, maggoty. TEUT. *machtigh*.
Mauky, }
Maar, More.
Mack, Kind, sort, v. to make.
Mack-boud, Venture or take the liberty.
Mackshift, That which is used but in cases of necessity.
Mack-weight, A small candle.
Madder, Pus or suppurating matter. WELSH, *madredd*, purulent matter. The Craven pronunciation is much more appropriate than that in common use. The etymon also is preferable to the FR. *matiere*, as given by Dr. Johnson.
Maddles, wanders, forgets, confounds.
Main, Most.
 2. Might. A. S. *maegen*, "I'll doo't wi' au my might and main." ISL. *magt*, *potentia*, and ISL. *magn*, *vires*.
Maist-what, Generally.
Malsh, } Mild.
Melch, }
Mam, } Mother.
Mammie, }
Mander, Manner.
Manny-folds, Intestines, from many folds. SC. *moniphes*.
Mantle-stone, The stone over the fire place. IT. *mantella*.—
 MINSHEW.
Mare, More.
Marewer, }
Marewer-ner-that, } Moreover.
Marrow, Like, equal. BELG. *marren*, to bind or link together.
 HEB. *maro*, a companion. NABES.
Marrow-bones, The knees, "I'll bring him down on his marrow bones," i. e. I'll make him bend his knees as he does to the Virgin Mary. BRAND'S POP. ANTIQ. Vol. I. p. 43.
Marry, An interjection, a corruption from Virgin Mary.—
 "Marry come up."

Martin, When a cow produces two calves, one a male and the other a female, the female is styled a *free Martin*, which, it is said, never breeds. In Scotland a cow or ox which is fattened, is called a *mart*. Hence probably the term originated. The female, not fit for breeding, was free or at liberty for fattening.

Martlemas, Martinmas.

Mash, Confusion.

Mash, } To crush.

Mush, } 2. Any thing decayed or soft.

Masker'd, } Decayed. BELG. *maschel*, a blemish, probably
Moskard, } from *moss* and *arr*, an escar, wood in a decayed
state, being frequently covered with moss. IT. *marcire*,
to rot.

Maslin, } Mixed corn. OLD FRENCH, *mesle*. TEUT. *mas-*
Mastlegin, } *ichuyn*, *farrago*. DR. JAMIESON.

Masterful, } Headstrong, imperious.

Maisterful, }

Matter, To approve of.

Matters, "Naa girt matters," nothing extraordinary or to boast of.

Mauks, Maggots. SU. G. *mark*.

Mawm, Mellow. SU. G. *mogn-a*. DR. JAMIESON.

Maunder, To ponder or wander about, in a thoughtful manner.

Maundful, A basket-full. A. S. *mand*.

Maut, Malt, in the pronunciation of the Craven dialect the sound of the letter *l* is generally omitted, as *saut*, *maut*, *faut*, &c.

Mawments, Trifles.

Mawn, Mown.

Mazed, Amazed, astonished.

2. Giddy, stupified.

Meal, As much milk as a cow will give at once. "Shoe gees neen quarts at a meal."

Meaned, Bemoaned.

Meaverley, Mild, gentle.

Mebby, Probably, it may be.

Meos-pot, A mess-pot. GERM. *massa*. BELG. *moes*, *potage*.
WELSH, *mês*, a portion.

Meer-stones, Stones put up to divide property. GR. *meiro*, *divido*.

Meeterly, Tolerably well.

Melder, As much oats as can be made into a meal at once.
GERM. *mehlder*.

Mell, A mallet.

Mell, To meddle. TEUT. *melli*, *conjungi*. FR. *meler*.

Mence, Decency. ISL. *menska*.

Menceful, Becoming, decent. A. S. *menisc*, polite, civil.

Mends, Reparation or allowance, from *amendr*.

Meon'd, moaned, a reflected verb.

Mer, An expletive.

Merry-begotien, An illegitimate child.

Merry-making, A feast or festival.

Merrytrotter, A swing. SKINNER, *meritot*, *oscillatio*, from FR. *vivier* and *tost*, *celeriter*.

"What eylitt you, some gay girl, God it wote
Hath brought in you thus on the meritote."
CHAUC. vid. WATSON'S HALIFAX.

Meskins, By the mass.

Mess, The number of four at an entertainment at an Inn. When a stipulation was made for a large party at a certain price per *mess*.

Mesur, Measure. WELSH, *mesur*.

Met, Measure. A. S. *mitta*.

Mich, } Wonderful. "It's mitch they dunnot come."

Much, }

Mich-what, Much the same, as usual.

Mickle, Much, "monny a little macks a mickle."

Midden-pant, The receptacle from the cow house. WELSH, *pant*, a hollow.

Midden-steed, Place for the dung. A. S. *midding*. ISL. *modig*.

Midge, A small gnat.

Midlin, Tolerably well.

Mighty, Very, "mighty fine."

Mihilmas, Michaelmas.

Milker, A cow that gives milk, "shoe's a feaful good milker."

Milkness, Produce of the dairy.

Milkus, Milk-house, dairy.

Millner, Miller.

Minds, Observes.

Mind, To remember. DAN. *minde*,

Mirk, } Dark. ISL. *myrk*.

Murk, }

Mirtle, To waste away. IN RAY *smartle*.

Misbehodden, Offensive. A. S. *miss* and *behealden*.

Mislin, Misty, small rain. BELG. *mieselen*.

Mislippen'd, Disappointed. BELG. *mislucken'd*.

Mista, A cow-house, milk-stall. BELG. *misten*, dung.

Mistetched, Mistaught.

Miswonted, Tender.

2. One that has bad habits.

Mitch, Much.

Mixen, A dung-hill. A. S. *mixen*.

Moats, "To play the moats," is to be much incensed. QU. *motus*, agitation.

Mog, To move.

Moider'd, Confused, distracted.

Moil, To labour.

Monny, Many. A. S. *moneg*.

Moo, Mow.

Moon-light-flit, Is when a cottager during the night, removes his furniture from the premises, in order to defraud the owner of his rent.

Moon-shine, A mere pretence, an illusive shadow.

Moored, Inflicted with a disease in which cattle make bloody urine, called also *blend water*.

Moppet, A term of endearment, addressed to a child.

Mortal, Exceeding, very.

- Moss*, A peat bog. S. G. *mooss*, *locus uliginosus*. JAMIESON.
Moss-crop, Cotton rush.
Mother, } White filament in liquor. LAT. *amurca*. COOPERUS.
Mothery, } Vid. caned. BELG. *modder*, *moejer*, *drege*.
Moude-warp, A mole. BELG. *mayl*, *mold* and *werp*, to cast up.
DAN. *muldwarp*.
Moud-hill, Mole-hill.
Mouster, Mulcture for grinding. LAT. *multa*. FR. *moudre*.
Mouster, } To crumble, to fall in pieces. BELG. *nutzen*, to
Mirtle, } curtail.
Moyled, Tumbled.
Muck-cheap, As cheap as dirt.
Muck-heap, A very dirty person, "a girt muck heap."
Muck-midden, A dung hill.
Muck-midden-breward, Upstarts.
Mud, Might.
Muffeties, Small muffs or mittens, about the wrists.
Mugg'd, Without horns.
Muggy, Moist. LAT. *mollis*. TEUT. *moy*. WELSH, *mwg*.
Mull, Dust or refuse of turf or peat. BELG. *mul*. ISL. *mil*,
quod habet præter: mulde.
Mummers, Morris dancers. BELG. *mommer*, a masker.
Mun, An expletive, applied to male or female, "eigh, mun,
thur er sad times."
Mun, Must. ISL. *mun*.
Muri, To fall to pieces. BELG. *mal*. ISL. *moar*.
Murly-grubs, In a bad temper, "he's gitten t' murly grubs."
Muzlin, } Half drunk, stupefied.
Muzzy, }
Myself, Myself.
Mynde, To undermine.

N

- Naa*, No. WELSH, *na*.
Naa-matters, Not much.
Naan, Not one, none, not.
Naar, } Near. DAN. *naer*.
Nar, }
Nab, To catch unexpectedly. SW. *nappa*. TODD.
Nab, The summit of a hill. ISL. *gnypa*.
Nack, A habit, a turn for any thing. GROSE'S CLAS. DIC.
Naff, The nave of a wheel.
Naggen, Gnawing.
Nagues, } Gnaws. BELG. *knagen*.
Naggles, }
Nail, "Thou cannot say black's my nail," that is, no blame can
be imputed to me. Cui, tu nihil dicas vitii. TER.—
COOPER.
Nancy, A Miss-nancy, is an effeminate man.
Nang-nails, Corns. ISL. *naga*, *rodo*, gnawing or painful nails.
Nannleberries, Anberries, tumours or excrescences on animals,
probably from *annulus*.

Nan-pie, } A magpie, from *mag* and *FR. pie*. Animals
Nan-pianmot, } which we either pet or laugh at, have usually
Pianmot, } such *prænomina*. See in Bewick's birds, the
various Christian names of the Red-breast.

Narre, Nearer.

Narre, To growl like a dog.

Nate, Neat.

Natch or } The rump bone. Mr. Todd supposes a corruption
Aitch-bone, } from *notch*.

Natty, Neat, "a natty boy."

Naturable, Natural.

Naughty-pack, A bad child or person.

Naunt, Aunt.

Naup, To strike. ISL. *kneppe*.

Nay-say, A refusal.

Ncaf, Fist. ISL. *knefe*. DAN. *naeve*.

Neam or } Uncle. A. S. *eam*.

Eam,

Neapens, Both hands full. SW. *en naefe*, a handful.

Neb, Nose. FR. *nez*, "he turns up his neb," i. e. is proud.

2. The handles of a scythe. ISL. *nebde*.

Neck and heels, Topsy-turvy.

Neen, Nine.

Neere, Kidney. BELG. *nier*. GERM. *niere*.

Neet, Night.

Neexe, To sneeze. BELG. *nies-on*. A. S. *nies-on*.

Negre, A hard-hearted, covetous person. FR. *negre*, negro.—
LAT. *niger*.

Nept, Ate delicately. ISL. *kneppe*.

Ner, Than, nor.

Nesht, Next.

Nestle, An unsettled state.

Nichilled, Castrated, *testibus per ligamentum abstractis*. BELG.
nichelen, to pinch. Is not the word *stichell* in Nares of
the same signification?

Nick, The Devil.

Nifle, To steal, probably by a metathesis from MÆS. G. *niifan*.

Niffy-naffy, An insignificant person. FR. *nipez*, trifles.

Nip-up, To move quickly.

2. To steal.

Nirl, A knot.

Noa, No.

Noaz, Nose.

Nob, To strike.

Nobbud, Only, none but.

Nobson, A blow.

Nominy, Complimentary verses, addressed to a bride, immediately after marriage, by the first boy of the school, who expects a present in return. Should she refuse the accustomed gift, instances have been known, when the young petitioners have forcibly taken off the left shoe of the bride. Why the left shoe was taken, I am unable to conjecture. May not the word *Nominy* be derived from the BELG. *noeminge* or named, because the bride has just received a new name. A. S. *nemnan*.

Nookin, The corner.

Note, } The time in which a cow gives milk, without being dried,
Notit, } from A. S. *notigan*, to use or enjoy, the time during
 which a cow is useful. The subs. *not*, note, use. ISL.
naut, *usus sum*.

Nout, Nothing.

That-at's-nout, The Devil.

Noyle, The refuse of wool. SC. *nails*.

Nuds, To strike gently.

Nudge, To press or beckon. BELG. *knutschen trudere*.

Numb, Clumsy.

Nuncle, Uncle.

Nut, Not.

Nutmug, Nutmeg.

Nuzlin, To spend time on trifles.

2. Covetous. A. S. *nedling*, an usurer.

O

Oast, The curd of cheese.

Odments,
Ods and ends, } Scraps.

Ods-heart,
Ods-heart-li-lift,
Ods-lift,
Ods-li-lift, } Expressions of surprise, as "God bless me."
O'erley, Girth.

2. Coverlet or cloak.

"He folds his o'erlay down his breast wi' care."

GENTLE SHEPHERD, SC. 11.

Off-at-side, Insane.

Offalment, Things of no value.

Old-peg, Old milk cheese.

Ollas, Always.

Omme, Upon me, of me.

Ommost, Almost.

Omnium-gatherum, A promiscuous collection.

On, Of, "I'll mack mich on him," used frequently by SHAKSP.

One, To be at one, is to be consistent, or determined.

- *Onely*, Lonely.

Onner, On our.

Onnum, On them.

Onny, Any.

Onny-bit-like. Tolerable, decent, likely.

Oon, Oven.

Orts, Generally refuse of hay left by cattle, "a barren spirited fellow, one that feeds on abject *orts*." SHAKSP. JUL. CÆS. Act 4, Sc. 1. LAT. *ortus*. IR. *orda*, remains.

Ose, Offer.

Ottamy, A skeleton. SC. *attamic*.

O'th', On the.

Othergaz, } Otherwise, different. SHASPEARE'S TWELFTH
Otherguise, } NIGHT, "othergaitz."
Other-gaits, }

Oud, Old.

Oud-farrand, Frequently applied to children, and denotes, that they are wise above their years. BELG. *aervaren*, skilful.

2. Decent, respectable. SW. *fara*, *agere*.

Oud-an,

Oud-Harry, } The Devil. DAN. *nicken*, the Deity of the Wa-
Oud-nick, } ters. TODD.
Oud-scrat, }

Oud-lang-syne, In respect for former friendship. A. S. *longe-sithan*.

Oud-sayd-say or } An old saying. COOPERI THESAURUS.
Saw, }

Oumer, Umber or grayling.

Oumer, To shadow. LAT. *umbra*.

Oorc, Ore. COOPERI THES.

Ousen, Oxen. BELG. *ossen*.

Out, Any thing.

Out-shot, A lean-to.

Outcumlins, } Strangers. GERM. *an-komeling*. BAILEY and
Outners, } JAMIESON.

Outing, Airing, "thouz tackin an outin."

Outponner, A term of reproach.

Out-o't-way, Uncommon, exorbitant.

Outs, "To be at outs," is to be at variance.

Ower, Over.

Owergang, To overrun.

Owergait, Overtook.

Owertane, Overtaken.

Owersail, To overhang.

Owert', Over the.

Ower-welled, Overturned. A. S. *wealtian*.

Owler, Alder, TEUT. *holder*.

Ows, Owns.

Oxter, Armpit. BELG. *Ocksel*. SAX. *oxtan*. LAT. *axilla*.

P

Packman, A pedlar.

Padfoot, A ghost. TEUT. *pad*, paw, probably the Devil's cloven foot.

Paid, Beat.

Palaver, To talk scornfully. SPAN. *palabra*. TODD.

Pan, To fit well, to agree. A. S. *pan*, a piece of cloth inserted or agreeing with another. IT. *pano*.

Pancake-Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday, when it was customary for boys to toss their own pan-cakes.

"It was the day whereon both rich and poore
 Are chiefly feasted with the self same dish,
 When every paunch, till it can hold no more,
 Is fritter-fill'd, as well as heart can wish ;

And every man and maide doe take their turne
And tosse their pancakes up for fear they burne,
And all the kitchen doth with laughter sound
To see the pancakes fall upon the ground."

PASQUIL'S PALINODIA, 4to. Lond. 1634.

See BRAND'S POP. ANTIQ.

Pantry, Formerly used solely for keeping bread, from FR. *pan-eteric*, which may now with greater propriety (as it is a room appropriated to a variety of articles) be derived from the Greek *pan* and *tereo*, a save-all.

Par, A pair. ISL. *par*.

Pares, To impair.

2. To give a less quantity of milk. A. S. *peran*, *pejor*.

Parfittee, Perfectly, almost.

Parget, To plaster chimnies with a mixture of cow-dung and lime, formerly the common term for plastering walls.

Parkin, Cakes made of oatmeal and treacle.

Parlous, Perilous.

Parpoint, A thin wall, the stones of which are built on the edge.
FR. *pierre-a-point*.

Pash, A fall of rain or snow. BELG. *plas*.

2. A blow or fall with violence, "I fell wi' sike a pash."

Pashed, Dashed forwards.

Paupin, Walking awkwardly.

Paut, To paw. TEUT. *pad*, the paw of a beast.

Pauky, Proud, arch, cunning.

Pause, To kick with the foot. GR. *pous*.

Pay, To beat. GR. *paidō*. WELSH, *pryaw*. DR. JAMIESON.

Peark'd, Perched.

Pearkers, Perchers, applied to young rooks.

Peck, A Craven peck or strike is half a Winchester bushel.

Peddle, Employment. BELG. *pegel*.

Pecat, Moorish earth, dried for fuel. Qu. earth from the *pit*, to distinguish it from the *flah*, which is cut from the surface.
BELG. *peck*, pitch. DU CANGE derives it from TEUT. *pet vel put*. LAOUS. SW. *pota foders*.

Pecat-pan, A very hard stratum below the peat, impervious to water, and nearly impenetrable by trees, but holding the water like a pan. DR. JAMIESON derives the word from TEUT. *calva*, the pan or skull of the soil. In Craven, the receptacle of the cow-house is called the midding pan or pant.

Pees, Squints.

Peffin, Troubled with a short cough.

Pelcy, Cold sleet or rain *pell-sy*.

Pennystane, A flat circular stone, used instead of a quoit. SW. *pena*, flat.

Perramle, Circumlocution, preface.

Percase, If so be.

Perk, Proud, affected.

Persavance, Foresight, idea.

Pet, An indulged child.

2. A pet or cade lamb.

3. Offence, from the FR. *despit*, as *prendre despit*, to take a despite. BLOUNT

Peyl, Noise, peal.

Peyl, To beat. BELG. *pjlen*.

Peys, Peas.

Pick, Emetic.

2. Diamonds at cards.

3. Pick-axe.

Pick, To vomit.

2. To pitch.

3. To throw down.

Pick-pie-ower, To make a somerset.

Pick-thanks, One desirous of obliging against your wishes.

Piddle, To walk about doing nothing.

Pie-bridal, The bride's pie was so essential a dish on the dining table, after the celebration of the marriage, that there was no prospect of happiness without it. This was always made round, with a very strong crust, ornamented with various devices. In the middle of it, the grand essential was a fat laying-hen, full of eggs, probably intended as an emblem of fecundity. It was also garnished with minced and sweet meats. It would have been deemed an act of neglect or rudeness if any of the party omitted to partake of it. It was the etiquette for the bridegroom always to wait on this occasion on his bride. VERSTEGAN supposes that the term *bride-groom* took its origin from hence.

Pie, To make a pie, is to combine, in order to make a lucrative contract.

Pife, To steal.

Pig, A piece of lead weighing 123 lbs. See fother.

Piggin, A small pail

Pig-headed, Obstinate. GROSÈ.

Pighul, A pig cote or sty.

Pig-tail or

Farthing Candle. } The watching of the pig-tail was a superstitious ceremony observed in Craven, amongst many others, on the Eve of St. Mark. On that evening, a party of males or females, but never a mixed company, place on the floor a lighted pig-tail, for so a small or farthing candle was denominated. This, however, must be previously *stolen*, otherwise, it loses its prognostic effects. They then sit down, in solemn silence, and fix their eyes attentively on the taper. The doors and cupboards are never locked, lest the violent attacks of the evil spirit should break them. When it begins to burn blue, the person whom they are respectively to marry, will make his appearance and walk across the room.

Pike, To pick. COOPER. "T'rain macks 'em pike 'em."

Pike, A large cock of hay.

Pillings, Parings, "potatoo pillings."

Pinch-gut, A covetous person.

Pink, To contract the eye, hence pink-eyed. TEUT. *pinck-ooughen*, *oculos contrahere*. DR. JAMIESON.

Pitter-patter, To beat incessantly like rain.

Planets, To fall in planets, is to fall partially.

Plants, "To water her plants," is to shed tears. "*Udas facere genas*." COOPER.



Plash, To splash.

Plat, } *Place*. TEUT. *plat*.

Pleck, }

Pleean, To complain.

Pleean, To tell tales.

Pleean-pie, A tell-tale.

"A pleean pie tit
Thy tongue shall be slit,
An iv'ry dog i'th' town sall hev a bit."

It is usual to alit the tongues of magpies in order to make them articulate.

Plezzer, Pleasure.

Plish'd, Excoriated. BELG. *plecken*. SU. G. *plaga cruciatus*.

Plum, A plum.

Pobs, } Pottage, a mixture of meal and water or milk, from
Poddish, } *porrum*, a leek. BELG. *porreye*, scallions. Qu.
Porridge, } BELG. *porren*, to move about, as this mixture
requires constant stirring.

Pockarr'd, Pits or scars, left by the small-pox.

Poit, To push with the feet, also to stir the fire.

Poit, A poker.

Poked, Consumptive, sheep subject to this disease have generally a poke or bag under the jaw.

Poo, "To poo a crow," is, according to DR. JOHNSON, to be contentious about what is of no value. In Craven it signifies to deprive a person of his assumed pretensions, i. e. to pluck from the daw his borrowed plumes.

Pood, Pulled.

Pope, A pole or effigy, burnt on the fifth of November.

Posnet, A boiler, apparently misunderstood by Dr. Jamieson, whose explanation seems to contradict the quotation adduced. The derivation given by Skinner is more probable, viz. from the FR. *basinet*, a small basin.

Poss, To dash violently into the water.

Poss, } A water fall.

Foss, }

Possess, To persuade, to cause to believe.

Post and pan, A building made of wood and plaster in alternate divisions.

Pot-kelps, The moveable handles of an iron pan.

Pot-scarrd, } Potsherd.

Pot-scar, }

Potter, To poke, to push.

2. To do things ineffectually.

Petticar, An apothecary.

Poud, Polled, hair cut.

Pouk, A pimple.

Pousement, Trash, any thing of little worth.

Pow, Head, "Albeit, my pow was bald and bare." RAMSAY.

Powlin, } Cutting the hair.

Powin, }

Power, Many, a large sum, the classical vis: "*magna vis frumenti*."

Frankin, Proud. **BELG.** *proank*.

Prattily, Delicately.

Pienk,
Prink, } Pert.
Pronk, }

Preghenow, I beg, frequently an expletive.

Prich, Small beer, thin drink.

Pride, Fineness, brilliancy.

2. *Furor uterinus equarum*.

Priggish, } Coxcomical, affected. **BELG.** *prachten*.
Priggin, }

Prim, Spindle tree, *eunonymus*.

Prize, A purchase, a lever. **FR.** *prise*.

Prod, A goad.

2. An iron pin fixed in pattens. **DAN.** *brod*.

Promise, To assure.

Prossin, Bold, pressing forward. **BELG.** *prossen*.

Proud, Luxuriant, "corn's vara proud."

Pubble, Fat.

Pulin, Crying.

Punch, Short, fat.

Punch, To kick with the feet.

Pund, Pound. **WELSH**, *punt*.

Purely, Quite well.

Purtenance, The pluck of an animal. **JOHNSON**.

Put, To impose.

2. To push with the horns. **WELSH**, *piot*.

Puther, Pewter.

Putre, To cry, from *pule*.

Puzzum, Poison.

Puzzumful, Poisonous.

Pytche, A bee-hive.

Q

Quandary, A difficulty. **FR.** *qu'en dirai je*. **SKINNER**.

Quarrel, A square of glass. **FR.** *quarre*.

Queer, Quire or choir of a church.

2. Quire of paper.

Querkned, Suffocated. **LAT.** *suffocatus*. **HOLYOKE**.

Quite, Much, as "quite warse," much worse.

R

Raad, Rode.

Raap, Rope.

Raath or } In good heart. **QU.** *grad*, order.
Graath, }

Rabbit, Prevent, a prayer, "as may God prevent or rebut it."
WELSH. *rhabri*, to check.

Rabble, To speak in a confused manner. **TEUT.** *rabbelen*, *garire*.

Rack, The clouds, or the track in which they move.

2. The mist. **A. S.** *rec*, vapour.

Rackless, thoughtless. **TEUT.** *ruchlose*.

K

Rack-o'-th-ee, To determine solely by the eye, without measure or line, from *reacd*, or *SU. G. rana*.

Raddle, To weave.

Raddling, } The winding or crookedness of a wall.

Rabbling, }

Rag, Mist, reck, "rack in the sky," all originally from *A. S. rec*. *ISL. pregg*.

Rag, The catkins of hazles, hazle rag.

Rageous, In rage, or excessive pain.

Raggabrash, } Villain, raggald corruption of rake-hell, or *ISL.*

Raggald,

Ragga-muffin, } *ragle*, a vagabond. *FR. racaille*, drega.

Ratich, A small longitudinal mark or scratch.

Rake-stele, The handle of a rake, from *rake*, and *BELG. stele*.

Rallakin, "Romping or racketting."

Ram, foetid, "hees as ram as a fox."

Ram, acrid, pungent. *ISL. rammur*.

Rams, } Wild garlick.

Ramps,

Ramile, Underwood, twigs. *Qu. LAT. ramulus*.

Rampin and reavln, Attempting to obtain by violence. *BELG. rampen*, to curse, rife, toil.

Random, To be in a straight line or direction, "let ya fence random wi' tother. *SU. G. rand linea*.

Rank, Close, plentiful.

Rannilbawk, The beam across the chimney on which boilers are hung; very probably it has been made of the rantree, to keep off witches, *rantree-bawk*.

Ranty-tanty, In great wrath.

Raps, News.

2. A disorderly boasting person. *ISL. raup, jactantia*.

Rasher, A slice. *LAT. rasura lardi*.

Raspi, Both bush and fruit.

Ratch, To retch, to vomit.

2. To stretch.

Rate, To expose timber to the weather, also cattle.

2. To rate with unkind words, to chide, *incessere aliquem*. *COOPER. ISL. reita*.

Ratlers, Lies, "that's a ratler," i. e. it is an abominable falsehood.

Rattian, A rat.

Raty, Cold, tempestuous.

Rauk, To scratch.

Raumin, Grasping, stretching. *BELG. ramen*.

Raun, Roe or eggs of fish. *DAN. raun*.

Raut, To bellow. *ISL. hrita*.

Rawhead, The Devil, perhaps the Scottish *kelpie*, "Oud Nick."

Ray, A diarrhœa. *GR. reo, fluo*.

Rayne, } A ridge. *A. S. reonnan. BELG. reyn*, a bound or

Recan, } limit.

Reach, To vomit. *IT. recere. BLOUNT*.

Reached, Reached, arrived. *A. S. areccan, assequi*.

Read, To guess. *BELG. raaden*, to guess.

Ream, Cream.

Hearing, The act of laying timber on the roof.

Reasts, Is restive. IT. *restio*, stubborn, *resto*. MINSHEW.

Recklin, The smallest animal of a litter or farrow, from *wreck*, or BELG. *raeckelen*, to rake up.

Reckon, An iron bar over the fire, to support boilers exposed to the smoke, hence *reck-on*.

Redshanks, *Persicaria*.

Ree, To put corn through a sieve. GR. *reō*.

Reed, Angry. A. S. *rede*, *severus*. BELG. *wreede*. ISL. *reide*.

Reef, A cutaneous eruption, scald head alias scaled head. A. S. *hrecf*.

Reek, Family. A. S. *reced*, *domus*.

Reeks, Smokes. A. S. *recan*, to smoke.

2. Tempestuous, "it reeks and blaws."

Reets, Carpenters, wrights. BELG. *radt-maker*, a wheelwright. A. S. *whryta*, a workman.

Reeve, To talk inconsistently. TEUT. *reven*, *delirare*. "He ramps and reeves."

Reezed, Rancid.

Reight-an-end, Upright, "I sat reight an end i' bed."

Remlin, A remnant.

Remman, To beat. A. S. *hreman*, to bewail. ISL. *hremn*, *anguibus rapio*.

Rench, To rinse.

Rend, To melt tallow.

Ribble-rabble, } Disorderly people. LAT. *rapere*. BELG. *rabbelen*.

Riff-raff, }

Rid, To remove.

2. To be quick, to prepare.

Rid, } A hollow place in the gravel, where salmon deposit their

Red, } roe, from *redde*, spawn. DR. JAMIESON.

Riddle, A coarse sieve. A. S. *hriddel*. WELSH. *rhidyll*.

Rifted, Belched.

Rigbaan, Backbone.

Rigged, } When a sheep is laid on his back, he is said to be

Ower-welted, } rigged or ower-welted.

Riggin, The ridge.

2. "To run the rig," is to banter. FR. *rigoler*. TODD.

Riggold or } A ridgel, *quasi*, rig-hold. DR. WHITAKER HIST.

Riggot, } CRAVEN. p. 293, and also Mr. TODD. This

is applicable to bulls and horses, as well as to sheep.

Rine, Skin. A. S. *rind*, bark.

Rise, Twigs, underwood. ISL. *hriisa*. BELG. *rijs*. WELSH, *prys*. SC. *raska*.

Rist, Rest.

Roak, Mist. BELG. *roock*. TEUT. *rook*, vapour.

Roapy, Glutinous, stringy, applied to liquors, from *rope*.

Rockin, Shaking.

Roggan, A rocking stone. TEUT. *rucken*, *cedere*.

Roody, Coarse, luxuriant. A. S. *roed*.

Roopy, Hoarse, MÆS. G. *hroppan*. "The bishop's rooped like ravens." SC.

Root-wetted, Torn up by the roots. A. S. *wealtian*.

Rosselled, Decayed, from *rot* and *cell*, eaten into cavities or cells by the rot, hence a rosselled apple.

Rossined, Drunk, "he was purely rossined."

Rough, Tempestuous, "rough weather."

Runk, A quantity.

Roun, In the place or room of, instead.

Rouny, Spacious. TEUT. *ruym*.

Round, A rand of beef.

Rouell, Seton. FR. *rouelle*. TODD.

Rouks, Wanders.

Roy, To domineer. FR. *roi*.

Royne-tree, Mountain-ash, *sorbus aucuparia*. LEIN. DAN.

Roan-tree,

Rantree,

Whicken,

Wigan,

Witch Hazle,

ronne. A tree of wonderful efficacy in depriving witches of their infernal power: and she was accounted a very thoughtless housewife, who had not the precaution to provide a churn-staff made of this wood. When thus

guarded, no witch had the audacity to enter. Sometimes a small piece of it was suspended from the button-hole, which had no less efficacy in defending the traveller.—May not the sailor's wife, in Macbeth, have confided in the divine aid of this tree, when she triumphantly exclaimed, "*aroynt thee*," (alias) a "*royne-tree*!!" With the aid of this, (pointing at the royn-tree in her hand) I defy "thy infernal power." The event evidently proves her security. For the witch, having no power over her, tho' present, indignantly and spitefully resolves to persecute her inoffensive husband, who was on a voyage to Aleppo.

Ruck, } A heap of stones. A. S. *wrgan*, to cover. ISL. *hruga*,
Ruckle, } *cumulus*.

Ruinated, Ruined.

Rumbustical, Noisy, overbearing.

Rum-gumptious, Forward and pompous. *rum*, queer, and *gumption*, knowledge. ISL. *gaum*. TODD.

Rumling, rumbling. TEUT. *rommelen*.

Running o'th' hurl. Qu. Whirl, running about idly.

Runnk-balk, A beam across the chimney, whence the hooks are suspended.

Runs this, Rans off his bargain.

Ruat, A Scotch ox.

2. A person of a strong, though low stature. BELG. *rund*, a bullock.

Rum-the-rig, Is to make a butt of a person.

Rush-bearing, A feast or wake. On the eve of the saint, to whom the church was dedicated, it was usual for the parishioners to carry a quantity of rushes, with which to strew the floors of the churches or chapels, which were formerly nothing but common earth. Garlands of flowers were also carried at the same time and hung up till the next yearly festival. This ancient custom is now become nearly obsolete.

Rattles, A noise occasioned by a difficulty of breathing. BELG. *rotelen*, to grunt.

Rype, To break up, to investigate. A. S. *hripan*.

S

Sa, Saw.

Saa, To sow.

Saaf, Safe.

Saap, Soap. SC. *saip*.

Saar, Sore. TEUT. *schr*. ISL. *saar*.

Saace, } Melted butter.
Snuce, }

Sackless, Forlorn, foolish, quiet. A. S. *sacleas*, quiet.

Said, Deterred, influenced.

Sag, To bend or oppress. WELSH, *aswasgu*, per METATHESIS, to overpress. IS. *swcigia*.

"The heart, I fear, shall never sag with doubt."

MACBETH, Act 5, -Sc. 1.

Sagers, Sawyers. BELG. *zager*. A. S. *sage*.

Salt-pic, A box containing salt.

2. A lean-to.

Sam, To collect together. A. S. *sammian*. BELG. *tsamen*. SU. G. *samla*, used by SPENCER.

Same, Fat, swine same. BRIT. *saim*. HEB. *shamen*. AINSWORTH, *scam*.

Same-like, In like manner.

Sanded, Bad of sight, short sighted.

Sang, A song. A. S. *sang*.

Sap-scul, A foolish fellow.

Sark, Shift. A. S. *scyre*, a covering. The Danes called the surplice *messe-sarke*. The Scotch the *sarke of G—*, see BORDER MINSTRELSY.

Sarraed, Served.

Saugh, Willow or sallow. W. *saelgh*. FR. *saulc*.

Saur, Urine, from cow-houses, &c. SC. *saur*, to savour. ISL. *saur*, *sordes*.

Saut, Salt.

Sout, Heat, applied to a bitch, probably a corruption of the FR. *chaude*.

Sauve, Salve.

Say, Authority, influence.

Scaddle, Wild, frisky. A. S. *sceagan*, to shake.

Scaffin, Working hard to obtain a livelihood.

Scaggle, Timid, see scaddle.

Scale, A hill of steep ascent. IT. *scalare*, per *scalas ascendere*.— Hence the term of scaling the town.

Scallion, A thick necked onion. BELG. *schael*, a husk or shell and *onien*, *schalonien*.

Scallops, An awkward wench.

Scantish, Scarce.

Seantly, Scarcely. COOP. THES.

Scap, To escape.

- Scar*, A precipice. *Su. G. mare.*
Scar, To frighten. *It. scarare.*
Scard, A shard. *TODD, A. S. sceard.*
Scarn, } Dung. *A. S. scearn. Isl. skarn.*
Sharn, }
Scarce, Scarce.
Scaumy, Clear, gaudy. *A. S. scamian.*
Scaup, Scalp. *BELG. schelpe.*
Scaupy, A bare place of stony ground, from scalp, see Dr. JAMIESON.
Scotch-hop, A child's game, in which a flat stone was driven over particular marks by the foot of a boy, hopping. See STRUTT'S PASTIMES.
Sconce, } A skreen. *BELG. schantse, propugnaculum.*
Huster, }
Scopperil, A species of tee-totum, a toy.
Scout, A high rock or hill. *TEUT. schowwt. LAT. speculator.*
TODD, Hence is derived the modern word scout.
Scuffle, To quarrel.
 2. To scramble.
 3. To be industrious. *BELG. schraffen.*
Scratt or } The Devil. *DAN. skratta, demon.*
Old Scratt, }
Scratt, The itch, from scratch.
Scratt, To scratch.
Scrivener, A writing master. *BELG. schrijer. Isl. skrifare, scriba.*
Scroggs, Stunted bushes or trees.
Scroggy, } Full of stunted bushes, thorns, &c. *A. S. acrob.*
Scruggy, }
Scryed, To descry, to observe.
Scrymmage, A skirmish. *Sc.*
Scuffle, To scramble.
Scuff, Nape of the neck.
Scugg, A sheltered place. *Isl. scugga, umbra.*
Scutter'd, Ran about. *GR. skirtaō. It. squittare.*
Shoute or } A hill, hence Shoute or Shote Bank, near Skipton,
Scout, } commanding an extensive prospect, *mons. specu-*
 latorius, vid. scout.
Seal, To fasten cattle in their stalls. *Su. G. selc, a collar or yoke.*
Seaves, Rushes.
 2. Pith of the rush dipped in tallow, and used as candles.
Seavy, Rushy.
Seconds, Coarse flour.
Seea, So.
Seebetide, If so be.
Seed, Saw.
Seed-bird, Water-wagtail.
Seed-maund, A basket for sowing corn.
Seek, Sick. *A. S. seok.*
Sect, Many, quantity, "there was a sect on 'em," from eight.
Seg, A castrated bull. *A. S. seeg.*
Segs, Iris, sedge. *A. S. seeg.*

Seld, Sold. ISL. *seldr, vendid.*

Sell, Self.

Selvdge, The edge of cloth, derived not from *savage*, from saving the cloth, according to Dr. JOHNSON, or from a corruption of *savous*, as supposed by TODD, but from *self* and *edge*, i. e. not wanting a hem.

Sen, Self.

Sett, To accompany.

Set much by, to esteem. *Etimé beaucoup.* COTGRAVE.

Sett-to, A contest or argument, "they'd a fair set-to."

Setter, A seton.

Setter-out, Editor. SC. *furth-setter*, to set out books, *eders libros.* COOPER.

Shab-rag, } A mean person, a shake-rag. COTGRAVE.

Shag-rag, }

Shack-fork, A fork for shaking grain from the straw.

Shackin, Agree, To cause to shake.

Shackle, Wrist, "the shackle o'th arm," where shackles or hand cuffs are put on.

Shackle-net, A net, called a *flue*. BELG. *schakelen*, the meshes of a net.

Shaffle, } To shuffle or to walk lame.

Shambling, }

Shale, To drag the feet heavily. FR. *aller echais.* COTGRAVE.

Sham, To shame, to blush. TEUT. *scham.*

Shamm'd, Ashamed. TEUT. *scham, pudor.*

Shanks-galloway, To go on foot, or on the shanks.

"And ay, until the day he died,
He rade en good shanks naggy."

RITSON'S SONGS, vid. Dr. JAMIESON.

Shann, To turn out the toes.

Shanty, Smart, flanting.

Shar, To share, "I'll gang shars."

Sharp, Quick, active, "be sharp," i. e. make all haste.

Sharps, Coarse ground flour with a portion of bran.

Shaw, } A small shady wood in a valley. SAX. *scud.* DUTCH,

Shay, } *schawe.* TODD.

Shay, Chaise, generally called "a par o' shay."

Shay-lads, Chaise-drivers.

Shearin, Reaping.

Shed, To divide. BELG. *scheyden.* MÆSO. G. *skaiden*, "mind to shed'th woo."

Sheds, Excels, corrupted from exceeds or from A. S. *sceadan*, to distinguish.

Shelvings, The top part of a hay cart.

Shigg'd, Reduced to beggary.

Shill, To shell, "gang my lass, an shill peys."

Shillin, Shelled oats.

Shimmer, To shine. A. S. *scymrian.*

Shippen, Cow-house or sheep-pen. A. S. *scypens*, an ox-stall or stable.

Shirl, Shril.

Shirls, } Slides.

Shurle, }

- Shitterer*, Subject to a consumption.
- Shive*, A slice, a shave. GENTLE SHEPHERD. A. S. *sceadan*.
- Shocker*, A person of infamous character.
- Shoe*, She.
- Shoe-churns*, The shoe is said to churn when it is full of water.
- Shoed*, She had.
- Shoggin-on*, Moving easily forwards, from jog.
- Shooders*, Shoulders. BELG. *schouder*.
- Shool*, Shovel. SC. *schule*.
- Shooking*, } To go about begging liquor.
- Clock-dressing*, }
- Shoon*, Shoes. A. S. *sceon*.
- Shot-ice*, A sheet of ice.
- Shots*, The refuse of cattle taken out of a drove. TEUT. *schut-ten*, *propellere*, or A. S. *sceat*, a lot.
- Shoups*, } Hips.
- Shaups*, }
- Shrew*, A field mouse.
- Shrogs*, Bushes or underwood.
- Shut*, To spend, "It'll shut a seet o' brass."
2. To quit, "I can't git shut on him." BELG. *schutten*, *schuld*, debt.
- Shutter*, A shoot or fall of earth. QU. shoot-earth.
- Sieh*, Such.
- Side*, To put in order.
2. To decide, to settle, "It greaves me saarly at they dunnot side it."
- Side*, To coincide, to agree.
- Side*, Wide, large. A. S. *side*, also DAN. *side sleeves*. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Act 3, Sc. 4. TODD.
- Sidelins*, On one side.
- Siff*, To sob or sigh. A. S. *seofian*, *lugere*.
- Sigh*, A drop. A. S. *seon*, to distil.
- Sigh*, To stretch.
- Sike*, Such.
- Sik*, }
- Sike-like*, } Such like.
- Sikes*, Ditches or brooks. A. S. *sich*, a furrow or channel. LAT. *ulcus*.
- Sile*, A sieve or strainer. A. S. *syl*, bottom, to fall to the bottom, S. G. *syla*.
- Sile*, To pour down with rain. BELG. *syle*, a conduit.
- Sills*, }
- Thills*, } The shafts of a carriage. A. S. *thille*, a sill horse.
- Silly*, Sickly, poorly.
- Smit*, Smooth.
- Sin*, Since.
- Sin-syne*, Since that.
- Sindin*, Wasting, rining, "To sind down yan's meat." Probably from BELG. *sendel*, scum.
- Sine*, To cease milking a cow, "shoe's sined."
- Sithers*, Scissars.
- Sit-fast*, A false healing of a wound.

Sitten-on, When milk is burnt in the pan.

2. Ill-thriven.

Sisto, Seest thou.

Sixes and sevens, In a state of confusion.

Sizzen, Hissing.

Sizup, To beat, from seize-up.

Skaddle, Timid, vid. scaddle.

Shale, To disperse.

2. To stir the fire. A. S. *separare*.

Skeel, Milking pail. A. S. *scell*, hollow.

Skell-boose, The head of the stalls of cattle.

Skeller'd, warped. BELG. *scheelaert*.

Skeller-brained, Wild, disordered in intellect.

Skelp, A blow. IS. *skelfa*, to strike.

Sken, To squint.

Skerlin, Screaming.

Skew, To throw violently. TEUT. *schayven*, protrudere.

Skewin, } Looking askaunt.

Skimein, }
Skift, To remove. BELG. *schiften*. ISL. *skifte*. TEUT. *schuyff-en*.

Skill, To know, "I nivver could skill him."

Skreak, To creak as a saw. BLOUNT.

Skreed, A border of cloth. ISL. *skrida*.

Skrike, } To shriek. DAN. *skrigar*.

Skeri, }

Skit, To reflect upon.

Skruntty, Low, stunted.

Slaap, Slippery.

Slacking, Idling.

Slack, A valley, "ollas a hill anent a slack." ISL. *slukur*.

Slack, Dull, low.

Slagga, Stony coals.

Slain-corn, Smut or mildew in corn. A. S. *slager*, destroyed.

Skair-about, To wander about idly.

Slapper, Large.

Slarted, } Bedaubed.

Slatted, }

Slatter, To spill.

Slavver, Saliva.

Sleck, Slack, small coal.

Sleck'd, Quenched.

Sled, Sledge.

Sled, } A flat piece of moist ground, a dean, a valley. SAX.

Slade, } *slad vallia*. TODD.

Sled-hough, A person sluggish in his gait.

Sleet, The occasional evacuation of a cow. ISL. *slätt*, *liquida*.
dispergere.

Sleeve-less, unsuccessful. SHAKSP.

Sley, } A weavers reed. TEUT. *laede*.

Slay, }

Slifter, A cleft.

Slip, A misfortune.

- Slither*, To slide.
Slive-Andrew, } An idle, slovenly fellow. DAN. *slaver*. TRUT.
Sliven, } *schliffen*.
Sliver, A slice. MIEGE.
Sloe-tree, Black thorn.
Sloe-worm, } Blind worm. A. S. *slaywurm*, *vermis tardus*.—
Slow-worm, } SKINNER.
Slosh, } Any thing in a melted, liquid state, generally applied to
Slush, } melting snow. SC. *clush*. FR. *eccluse*.
Slotted, Bolted. BELG. *sluyten*.
Sloum, Slumber. A. S. *slumere*, a slumberer.
Sludge, Mud. A. S. *slug*. JOHNSON.
Slur, To slide.
Sly-boots, A cunning person.
Slype, To unroof a building. SC. *sipe*.
Smack-smooth, level with the surface.
Smash, Atoms.
Smatch, A flavor.
Smau, Small.
Smiddy, Blacksmith's shop.
Smitt, To mark.
Smitts, Small particles of soot. SU. G. *smuts*.
Smittle, Infection. A. S. *smittan*.
Smooored, Smothered, heated. BELG. *smoor*.
Smoot-hole, A hole in a fence, or passage for hares or sheep.—
 ISL. *smyg*, *angustias penetrare*. QU. LAT. *semotus*.
Smudge, Smoke, or close suffocating air. WELSH, *mwg*, smoke.
Snaggin, Lopping, cutting. ISL. *naga*.
Snail-gallop, walking very slowly.
Snap, Gingerbread.
Snap, }
Snub, } To check. BELG. *snappen*. SW. *snubba*.
Snappers, Stumbles. SU. G. *snafw-a*, *titubare*. DR. JAMIESON.
Snavil, To speak through the nose, to stammer, SU. G. *snafwa*,
hesitare.
Snaw-broth, Melting snow. SC. *snaw-bru*,
Sneck, Latch. BELG. *heck*.
Sneck-snarles, Entangled.
Snert, To laugh with scorn.
Snifter, To snuff up the nose.
Snig, An eel.
Snitsely, Saucy. SU. G. *snacs-a*.
Snithe, Cutting. A. S. *snidan*. BELG. *snelden*, a snithe wind.
Snited, Wiped the nose. A. S. *snitan*. WELSH, *yniten*.
Snod, Smooth, an abbreviation of *sine nodo*. A. S. *snidan*.
Snook, To lie concealed.
Snottier, To weep.
 2. To run at the nose. A. S. *snote*.
Snub-nosed, Short-nosed.
Snue, To turn up the nose with contempt. BELG. *snuytin*.—
 ISL. *sný*, *verto*.
So, }
Soa, } Cease, desist.

Soap, A drop. *Ist. saup, sorbillum.*

2. Quantity.

Soap, To exchange.

Soft, Wet, "a soft neet."

2. Silly.

3. Timid, as "a soft barn."

Soften, To thaw.

Sore, } Urine, from a cowhouse. *Qu. WELSH, sorod, drag.*

Saur, }

Soss, Plump, direct.

Soss, To lap.

Sough, }

A hollow murmur. *Sc. sugh. CHAUCER uses swough.*

Sow, }

Soo, }

Suff, }

Souk, Suck.

Soulin, Bathing, ducking.

Sounded, } Swooned. *A. S. swefen, somnium, in COOPER and*

Sowned, }

Sowned, } *MINSHAW, sowne.*

Soundly, Exceedingly.

Soupy, } Wet, spongy.

Sour, }

S ur-as-sour, Very sour, when there is a reduplication of the adjective, it generally denotes the superlative degree.

Sour-docken, Sorrel, *rumex, acetosa. MARSHALL.*

Spaened, Weaned. *BELG. speenen. GR. spao avello, detached from the dam.*

Spade-baan, Blade bone.

Span-new, } Quite new, like cloth just taken from the ten-

Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

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Spick and span, }

Spick and span, }

Spans, Corn, when just shooting, is said to be in the spane, detaching itself from the *spatha*.

Spang-over, To leap over.

Spang-whew, To throw violently by a lever, *vid. spangle-hewit*, in Dr. JAMIESON, from *spannan*, to stretch, and *whew*, to cast with force.

Sparrables, Small nails, similar to *sparrow-bills*.

Spaud, To break or poach the ground, from *pawd*.

Spaud-bane, The shoulder-blade. *Sc. spald. FR. espaul. Dr. JAMIESON.*

Spave, To geld; a spaved heifer.

Speciously, Especially.

Sped, Succeeded.

Spel, Liberty. *BELG. spel, to play.*

Spelder, To spell.

Spelk, } A splinter or chip. *A. S. spelc. In JOHNSON, spalk.*

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

Spell, }

"He that hews o'er hie
The spall will fall into his ee."

RAY.

Speer, To enquire. *A. S. spyrian.*

Speok, The spoke of a wheel. *Sc. spalk. TEUT. speecke.*

- Spikens*, Long nails.
Spinked, Spotted.
Spires, Young trees.
Spittle, A board used in turning outcakes. TEUT. *spatel*, a spatula.
Splash, To throw dirt.
 2. To cut hedges.
Splutters, Sputters.
Spoele, A small wheel on a spindle.
Sponsable A person worthy of credit.
Sprags, } Nails.
Bragg, }
Sprahling, Sprawling, outstretched.
Spreean, To sprain.
Sprent, Sprinkled.
Sprun, The fore part of a horse's hoof. BELG. *Sprongh*, a leap, pitching from the point of the foot.
Spurring, Baans of marriage. A. S. *spyrian*, interrogo, hence "askins i'th' kirk."
Squat, To sit down.
Squozzen, p. participle of squeeze, squeezed.
Staad, Steady.
Staans, stones.
Staapins, }
Staupins, } Holes made by the feet or steps of cattle.
Stack-bars, Hardles.
Stacker, To stagger.
Stackers, A disease amongst cattle.
Staddle, The bottom of a stack, or marks left in the grass, by the long continuance of the hay in bad weather. ISL. *stada*. WELSH. *ystadledd*.
Stag, A horse from one to three years old; probably from BELG. *stegen*, to mount or ascend, in a state fit to ride. MÆS. G. *steigan*. A. S. *stod* or *steda*, a warhorse, used by CHAUCER.
Staneards, A collection of stones on the banks of the river. SC. *staners*.
Stang, A violent pain, "my tooth stangs."
Stang, A pole applied as a lever to press on a cart wheel, to prevent too great a velocity in rapid descents.
 2. To ride stang; when a man beats his wife, or *vice versa*, a boy, attended by his companions, rides on a stang or pole, before the house of the offender, and repeats some verses applicable to the occasion. A. S. *stang*. BELG. *stangh*. ISL. *stangh*.
Stark, A boggy piece of ground. DAN. *staen*. LAT. *stagnum*.
Stansion, The iron bar of a window. SC. *stanssour*. FR. *ctençon*, a prop. DR. JAMIESON.
Stark, Stiff, cold, tight. MÆS. G. *storknian*.
Start, Handle.
Statesman, A person possessing an estate.
Stattees, Probably a fair held by statute, where servants standing in order like statues, are generally hired.

Staud, Cloyed.

2. When a horse refuses to draw, "t' yaud's staud." *SU. G. staa*, to stand. *A. S. stow*.

Stauter, To stumble.

Stavv, Stave.

Steck, To shut or thrust. *BELG. steken. TEUT. sticken.*

Sted, } A place or house.

Stead, } 2. "To stand in naa stead," is of no use or advantage.

Steepin, Very wet, "it's a steepin neet."

Stefn, } A loud noise, a hoarse, deep toned voice.

Steven, The gander. *ISL. stegge*, the male of all birds.

Steigh, } A ladder. *BELG. stegen. A. S. stigele.*

Stee, } A handle.

Stelling, A place where cattle retire in hot weather. *BELG. stellinge. TEUT. stelle, locus tutus.*

Stevoned, Ordered, bespoke. *A. S. strefnian*, to speak or to appoint.

Stend, Stood.

Stew, "In a sad stew," in great perplexity.

2. An offensive smell.

Stiddy, } An anvil. *A. S. stid. ISL. stedie.* This word is now

Stithy, } added to Johnson's Dictionary, with innumerable other provincial words, by the learned and indefatigable Mr. Todd.

Stiff, Proud.

Stilt, The handle of a plow.

Stinns, Groans. *BELG. stinen. ISL. styn, doleo.*

Stint, A limited number of cattle gaits in common pastures.—
See *gait*.

Stirk, A heifer. *A. S. styre.*

Stoar, Value.

Stoar, Deep toned voice. *BELG. stooren*, angry, morose.—
GERM. stor, asper. ISL. stoar, magnus.

Stob, } A short stake. *TEUT. stobbe.*

Stub, }

Stocken, Shut, p. participle from *stock*.

Stockin, "Thrawin the stockin," was a curious ceremony used, in Craven, the first evening after marriage. When it was announced to the young guests invited to the wedding, that the happy pair were retired, they instantly repaired to the bed room, where the bride and bridegroom sat up in bed, in full dress, exclusive of their shoes and stockings. One of the bride-maids repeated an epithalamium. Afterwards, she took the bridegroom's stocking, and standing at the bottom of the bed, and with her back towards it, threw the stocking with the left hand over the right shoulder, aiming at the face of the bridegroom. This was done first by all the females in rotation; and afterwards the young men took the bride's stocking, and in the same manner threw it at her face. As the best *marksman* was to be married first, it is easy to conceive with what eagerness

and anxiety this odd ceremony was performed by each party, as they doubtless supposed that the happiness of their future lives depended on the issue. It is not improbable but that this custom may, in part, have been borrowed from the Greeks, as the word *epithalamium* could not otherwise be appropriately applied.

Stodged, Filled, quite full.

Stokey, Sultry, close.

Stoop, A post. LAT. *stupa*.

Storken, To cool, to stiffen. MÆS. G. *sturknian*.

Storm, Frost. "I cannot find that this word was ever used in this sense by the Saxons." Rev. T. D. WHITAKER.—
"A caum storm."

Stott, A young ox. A. S. *stod*. SW. *stut*.

Storvened, Split, cracked.

Stouk, Ten sheaves of corn.

Stoun, Stolen.

Stoupins, Holes made by the feet of cattle. BELG. *stoepen*, to pierce. ISL. *staup*, *poculum*. The holes holding water like a vessel.

Straiks, } The rim of a wheel. A. S. *strack*.

Streakers, }

Stracklin, A loose, disorderly person, from *straggle*; hence strackle-brained.

Strang, Strong. ISL. *straongur*, *rigidus*.

Strappin, } Tall. IT. *strappare*.

Strapper, }

Straw, To spread grass. GOTH. *strawan*.

Strea, Straw.

Streak'd, stretched. A. S. *strekan*.

Streamers, Aurora Borealis.

Strickle, A piece of wood covered with grease and sand stone to sharpen scythes.

Strippings, The last milk of a cow. BELG. *stroppen*, to press hard.

Strunty, Short.

Strutt, To brace, a term used in carpentry.

Stub, To grub up.

Stubbed, Ruined.

2. Grubbed up.

Stump, To pay down, on the nail.

Stump and rump, Entirely.

Stumps, Legs, "stir your stumps."

Sturdy, A disease in sheep, by which the brain is affected by the *hydatides*. This is sometimes cured by the shepherd, who having removed part of the skull, inserts a quill, and by that absorbs a small bag or cyst, in which the eggs of the insects are contained. O. FR. *estourdi*.

Stuts, Stammers.

Style, A way, a bridle style, a horse way. BELG. *stijgh*, a path.

Sud, Should.

Summat, Somewhat.

Summer, To put cattle to pasture, during summer.

Smmer-goose, An exhalation from marshes, vid. *gossamer*.

- Summer-tree*, A large beam, reaching across a building, not a may-pole, according to Dr. Jamieson. *Trabs summaria*, vel *precipua*. SKINNER. WELSH, *swmer*, a beam.
- Sump*, A level or shaft in a mine. LAT. *sumptus*, *Sumpy* Boggy or wet. BELG. *sompigh*, swampy.
- Sun-wades*, When the sun is covered by a dense atmosphere, it is said to wade.
- Surfeit*, Cold, disorder.
- Sutho*, Look thou, see thou.
- Swad*, Pod of a pea.
- Swamous*,
Swamish, } Bashful, shy, squeamish. CHAUCER uses *squaimous*.
Sweamish, }
- Swape*, A lever.
- Swapt*, Exchanged.
- Swarm*, To climb. BELG. *swermen*, a metaphor borrowed from bees.
- Swatch*, Kind, party or sample.
- Swathe balks*, Ridges left by the scythe.
- Swattle*, To spend, to consume gradually.
- Swcal*, To melt. A. S. *swælan*.
- Swæb*, Swoon.
- Sweeat*, To sweat.
- Sweets's*, Sweet Cicely. *Scandix odorata*. LINN.
- Swelled*, Heated, melted, fainted. BELG. *swelten*.
- Swey*, To weigh, to lean upon.
- Swidges*, Aches.
- Swig*, Ale and toasted bread. WELSH, *swg*, soak or sop.
- Swillings*, The washings of vessels. A. S. *swilgan*. *Colluvies*, HOLYOKE.
- Swine-same*, vid. *same*.
- Swinge*, Singe.
- Swingle-tree*, Splinter bar.
- Swirt*, A syringe.
- Swithin*, To burn.
- Swupple*, Upper joint of a flail. FR. *souple*.
- Syne*, Since, "syne sup together." ALAN RAMSAY.
- Sype*, To drop gently or distil. TEET. *syjen*. ISL. *syp*.
- Sype-up*, To drink up. ISL. *syp*, *sorbeo*.

T

- Ta and fra*, To and from.
- Taa*, A toe.
- Taa*, } One.
Taan, }
- Taad*, Toad.
- Taan*, Taken.
- Taantother*, One another
- Tabled*, Boarded.
- Tack-shame*, Be ashamed.
- Tackin*, Condition.
- Tack*, A bargain, a lease.

- Tacks, Takes.* 2. Tacks off, goes.
Tacks-efter, Imitates or resembles, "he tacks efter his dad."
Tacks-on-him, Affects him much.
 2. To assume.
Tag, A latchet, the end of a thong.
Tail, "To keep tail i'th' water," is to prosper; taken from fish, which when healthy, keep their tails under the surface of the water.
Tail-band, Crupper formerly made of cord.
Taistril, A villain. *Teuze-trill*, a troublesome fellow.
Tallow-craps, Pieces or cracklings of tallow.
Tane, Taken.
Tang, } Sting.
Teng, }
Tantle, To trifle, to walk about gently, to be busy, without accomplishing any thing. BELG. *trantlen*, to go gently.
Tantril, An idle girl.
Tantrums, Lying reports, haughtiness. GERM. *tand*, vanity.
Tarn, A small lake. ISL. *tiorn*.
Tarnal, Eternal.
Tassy, A mischievous child.
Taum, A fishing line.
Taum'd-our, Swooned away, fell sick. FR. *tombe*. GAEL. *taom*.
T'aumerty, The Almighty.
Taums, Swoons, falls sick.
Taves, Spreads or kicks the limbs about, like a distracted person. TEUT. *toven*, to rage.
Tay, Take.
Taylor, Tailor.
Ted, To spread grass. SU. G. *tudda*, *intricare*.
Teddious, Fretful, difficult to please, tedious.
Tee, A tie, "cow-tee."
Teem, Pour down with rain.
Teen-lathe, Tithe-barn, from *teen*, tenth, and *lathe*.
Teethy, Peevish, cross, from a teething-child. A. S. *tegg*.
Tell, To remember, "I can tell sin there wor naa turnpike owert' moor."
Teld, Told.
Tenu, A sieve. BELG. *teems*. FR. *tamis*.
Temsin, see *Efter-temsin*.
Tent, To prevent.
 2. To watch, to attend to.
Tetchy, Quarrelsome, fretful.
Teuk, Took.
Tough, To labor. A. S. *teogan*, to tugg. BELG. *tuylin*.
Tewif, A pewit or plover.
Thack, Thatch.
Thampy, Damp, also *thany*, though not in common use.
Tharcake, A heavy, unraised cake.
Tharf, Slow and heavy.
 2. Unleavened bread. A. S. *thorof*. TODD.
Tharmes, Intestines.

That's-what, That is very probable.

Theaker, Thatcher.

Theigh, Thigh.

Thible, A wooden spatula, to stir potage. *Two-bill*, having two sharp edges, *vid.* NARES.

Thick, Intimate.

Thick-hots,
Stir-about,
Pandewaff, } Water porridge, made of oatmeal; sometimes mixed with fat and baked in a pan.

Thingembobs. Nameless trifles.

Thirl, Orifice of the nose, *nose-thirl* alias *nostril*. A. S. *thirlan*, to bore.

Thoal, To endure, to afford. A. S. *tholian*. OLD ENG. *tholic*.

Thof, Although.

Thought, "Within a thought," is inconceivably near.

2. In a moment.

"Upon his bow he lean'd his milk white hand,
 A bonny boy, a thoughty aff did stand."

ROSE'S HELENORE, p. 68. DR. JAMIESON.

Thoum, Thumb.

Thrang, To be busy. A. S. *thrang*,

Thrast, Pushed,

Threave, A thrave, 24 sheaves. A. S. *threaf*.

Threap-down, To argue with pertinacity.

Threapin, Answering again with impertinence. A. S. *threapian*.

Threede, Thread.

Thresh, To beat. TEUT. *theschen*.

Throddy, } Thriving. ISL. *throa*.

Throdden, }

Thropple, } Throat.

Throttle, } 2. Verb, to seize or pinch the throat or wind-pipe.

Thrum, Blunt or sour.

Thrutch, To thrust.

Thunner-packs, Large white clouds, indicative of thunder.

Thus-and-such, So so.

Thwaite, A pasture cleared of wood. A. S. *thwitan*.

Thyrl, *vid.* *Thirl*.

Tice, An abbreviation of entice.

Tifed, Sprained in the back.

Tift, Anger. ISL. *ti-fu*, *præceps ire*.

Tike, Fellow, a species of dog. SHAKSP. *tike* or *trundle-tail*, hence applied to a person of indifferent character. ISL. *tyk*, a little dog.

Tilt'os, Till thou hast.

Timmer, Timber. BELG. *timmer*.

Timorous, Difficult to please, fretful.

Tine, The prong of a fork. ISL. *tinne*, *dens*.

Tines, Shuts. A. S. *tynan claudore*. SPENSER seems to use it in closing the eyes in death.

"And Eden, tho' but small,
 Yet stained oft with blood of many a band,
 Of Scots and English both that's *tined* on his strand."

- Tinkler*, A tinker.
Tip-the-bucket, To die.
Tip-top, Excellent.
Tirlins, Small pebbles or coals. *SU. G. trill-a rotari.*
Tit, A small horse. *ISL. tilt*, ready or convenient to mount.
Tite, Soon, easily, well.
Titter, Sooner. *BELG. tijt.*
 2. To laugh.
Titt r-gait-in, To have the start, or to have the first word.
Titterin, Laughing.
Tit-up, A canter, by Onomatopœia.
Titty-puss, A cat. *WELSH, titw*, a cat.
To-a-three, A few.
 2. "A gay to-a-three," many.
Tom-noddy, A Tom fool. *NORM. FR. naudin, stultus.*
Tone, The one.
Toomed, Emptied. *DAN. tommer*, to draw out. *ISL. tomur.*
Toot, To it, to apply.
Top-ner-tail, Neither head nor foot.
Top-ower-tail, Topsy turvy.
Topper, Clever, excellent.
Topper, An extraordinary person, often used ironically, "he's a topper."
Topsman, Principal hind or bailiff.
Torfill'd, Died. *A. S. torflan*, to shoot the dart, struck by the dart of death.
Tossicated, Tossed, perplexed.
Tote, The whole, "the haal tote on 'em," from *LAT. totus.*
Tottle, }
Toddle, } To walk gently. *SU. G. tutt-a.*
T'ouden, The old one.
Tout, Taught.
Trail, To loiter. *QU. LAT. traho.*
Trailin, Dragging the feet with difficulty.
Tramps, Travels. *BELG. trant or trampen.* *WELSH, tramp.*
Transmogriſed, Metamorphosed.
Trapes, An idle, lounging, person.
Trash, To tramp about with fatigue.
Trash, Unripe fruit.
Tressel, A frame to support a scaffold, &c. *WELSH, trestyl.*—
 Qu, three *steele*, or three feet.
Tridlins, Excrements of sheep. *SC. driddlins.* *GERM. treidel.*
Trig, To fill, "he's trigged his hamper," or filled his belly.—
 A. S. trig, alveus. *TODD.*
Trim, To beat, to drub. *DR. JAMIESON.*
Trollops, }
Trull, } A nasty woman. *IT. trulla.*
Trones, A steel yard. *Trona* or *trutina*, *DR. JAMIESON* says, is originally equivalent to crane. *ISL. triona*, a beak or crane. *FR. troyne*, a beak.
Trot, An old trot, a contemptuous appellation of an infirm old woman. *GERM. trot, mulier, anus.* *TODD'S JOHNSON.*
Trunnel, A wheel. *A. S. trendle*, "a barrow trunnle."

- Tubber*, A cooper.
Tully, A little wretch. SC. *tulye*, a quarrel.
Tull, To.
Tult, To it.
Tum, To separate or card wool.
Tumme, To me.
Tunnel, A drain or arch.
Tup, A ram. BELG. *tulpe*, to strike or push.
Turmat, Turnip.
Turmoil, Noise, passion.
Tusdoon, Thou hast done.
Tussel, Contest. GERM. *tussel-en*, to beat.
Tussey, A low, drunken person.
Twaa, Two.
Twattle, To prate. GERM. *schwatzen*.
Twill, A quill.
Twilt, A quilt.
Twiny, Fretful, uneasy.
 2. Twisting.
Twinter, A beast aged two winters. A. S. *twy-winter*. TODD.
Twit, An acute angle.
 3. Any thing entangled, from *twist*, "t' garn's twitter'd."
Twitter, Uneasy, "hee's aw at twitter."
Twitter-bone, An excrescence of a horse's hoof, in consequence of a contraction.
Type, A lever, used as a mouse-trap.
Type-our, To fall over, to die.
Tyce, To entice.

U

- Unbane*, Inconvenient, distant. UN. and BELG. *bane*, way, i. e. out of the way.
Uncome, Not come.
Uncoth, Strange, unknown. SC. *unca*. A. S. *uncuth*.
 2. To take uncoth, is, to feel strange and uncomfortable.
Uncoths, News, "what uncoths?"
Under-breet, A bright light appearing under the clouds in the horizon.
Undercumestand, to understand.
Underdrawing, Cieling.
Undermind, To undermine.
Ungain, Round about, indirect. BELG. *om-gaen*, to go about, see *Unbane*.
Ungearcd, Unharnessed.
Ungone, Not gone.
Unheppen, Unbecoming, uncomfortable, indecent, untidy.
Unkemmed, Uncombed.
Unlicked-cub, An unpolished youth.
Unrid, Untidy, disorderly, filthy. BELG. *onraedt*. TEUT. *on-raed*, *sordes*.
Unsmekcd, Unlatched.

"T'p-tae she tript o'er the floor,
 She drew the bar, unsneek'd the door."

JAMIESON'S POP. BAL.—DR. JAMIESON.

Upbrade, To rise on the stomach.
Updaals, Up the valley or dale.
Updooto, To assure you.
Upmet and down throsten, Entirely, good measure.
Upper-story, The brain.
Uptack, Unparalleled, not to be equalled.
Upwazen, Grown up to manhood.
Urchin, Hedge-hog.
Uuver, Upper.

V

Vails, Money given to servants on strangers taking their leave or *vale*, from which DR. JOHNSON says it is derived; but MR. TODD derives it from *avails*.
Validum, Value, size, "nut validum o'th' black under my nail."
Vamper, To vapour.
Vara-weel, Very well.
Vardite, Verdict.
Vast, A deal, "itle do the a vast o' good, man."
Verel, } A small iron hoop. FR. *virole*.
Ferel, }
Vew, Yew.
Vicwily, Handsome, agreeable to the eye.
Virgin's garland, Many of the churches in the Deanery of Craven are adorned with these garlands, which were made of flowers, or of variegated colored paper, representing flowers, fastened to small sticks, crossing each other at the top, and fixed at the bottom by a circular hoop, which was also pasted over with paper. From the top are suspended two papers, cut in the form of gloves, on which the age and name of the deceased virgin are written. When a young woman died, unmarried, one of these votive garlands was borne before the corpse, by two girls, who placed it on the coffin during the funeral service. From thence it was conveyed, in the same manner, to the grave; and afterwards was carefully deposited on the skreen dividing the choir from the nave, either as an emblem of virgin purity, or of the frailty and uncertainty of human life, "whose beauty shall be a fading flower." ISAIAH.

W

Wa, Yes.
Waa, Oppressed with woe, sorry. A. S. *wa*. MÆS. G. *wai*.
Waa-worth-ye, Woe betide you.
Waa-st-heart, Alas! or woe is my heart!
Wabble, To move awkwardly and weakly. SC. *dwabble*. SU. G. *dubble*.
Wad, Would.
Wadha, Would have.
Wad at wadhe, He would, that would he.
Wadn't, Would not.

Wadto, Wouldst thou.

Waff, To puff up in the act of boiling, "lutho bud, howt' thick-hots waff." To bark gently.

Wag, } To shake. A. S. *wagian*. BELG. *wagghelc*.

Waggle, }

Waily, Oppressed with woe.

Wais, } A wreath of straw or cloth on the head, to relieve the pressure of burthens. TEUT. *wasen, cespes, instar cespitis*. SKINNER, COOPER, and AINSWORTH.

Wase, }

Wake, Weak. A. S. *wak*.

Wall-ecn, White or grey eyes. BELG. *walcken*, to blanch.—The etymology of this word is not very satisfactory either in NARES or TODD. SKINNER supposes that they resemble the eyes of a whale. A. S. *hwale*. WELSH, *gwawl*, light, probably *gwawl-ecn*, light eyes.

Walloping, Bending in their gait. TEUT. *wal-oppe*.

Wallow, } Flat, insipid. TEUT. *walghe, nausea*. Walsh is an

Walsh, } abbreviation of wallowish.

Wambling, Moving or twisting the body. Du. *wemmelen*.

Wandy, Long and flexible, like a wand.

Wankle, Weak, loose. BELG. *wanckel*.

Wanteau, Surcingle, wain-tie.

War, Was.

War, Worse, used by SPENSER.

War, Stand aside, "war horse," or beware of the horse.

War and war, } Worse and worse.

Warse and warse, }

Warbles, Maggots in the backs of cattle. A. S. *wear*. TEUT. *weer*, a knot.

Ward, World.

Warished, Recovered from sickness. IT. *guarire*.

Wark, Ache. A. S. *wark*.

Wark-folk, Laborers.

Warm, To beat, "I'll warm thy jerkin for the."

Warn't, Was not.

Warr'd, } Spent. ISL. *veria*. to sell, to purchase. WELSH, *gwarriad*.

Wared, }

Warriage, Withers of a horse.

Wart-day, Work-day.

Warth, } A ford. LAT. *vadum*. A. S. *wad*, from *wadan*, to

Wath, } pass over, hence to wade. ISL. *wad*.

Wassel, A person very weak, probably one who has partaken too freely of the wassel-bowl, "as wake as a wassel."

Water-icles, Stalactites.

Watter-shakken, Land soaked or shaking with water.

Wau, To caterwaul, to cry as a cat. ISL. *vaele, plango*.

Wau, Wall.

2. Worthless liquor.

Wawl, To wail, to weep.

Wazen, Grown. BELG. *wassende*. MÆS. G. *waig*.

Wax-kerpel, A swelling near the ear, &c.

Weaky, Moist. GERM. *weicken*, To soak.

Wearing, Consumption,

Weather-gall, A secondary rain-bow; a weather breeder or feeder, a sign of bad weather. GERM. *wasser-gall*, *repercussio Iridis*. WELSH, *gwawl*, light.

Wee, Little, "a lile wee bit."

Weed, We had.

Weel, A whirl-pool. BELG. *weel*.

2. Well.

Weer, A dam of a river.

2. An embankment against its encroachment. BELG. *weer*, a guard.

Weet, With it or with thee.

Weigh-ball, The beam of a pair of scales. SC. *weyes*.

Weight, Many.

Well, To weld. SU. G. *wælla*, *æstuar*, see NARE'S GLOSS.

Welly, Well nigh.

Welt, The hem of a garment.

Welled, Overturned. A. S. *wæltian*. ISL. *velltt*.

Wer, Our.

Wesh, Urine, "oud wesh." TEUT. *wash*, *lotura*.

Wezzon, } Wind-pipe. A. S. *wasen*.

Weasand, }

Wha, Well.

Whack, A blow. This MR. TODD supposes, is a corruption of thwack.

2. To fall with great force.

Whacker, To tremble.

Whackering, Trembling.

Whaling, Beating, aspirated from quell. A. S. *walan*.

Wham, Bog, morass. ISL. *hwamm'r*.

Whang, To throw away.

Whang, } A thong. Sw. *tweng*.

Wheng, }

Whangby, Blue or skimmed milk cheese, almost indigestible.—

Qu. Tough enough to hang by, or to make whangs by.

Whapper, Large.

Whaps, To put in hastily.

2. To move quickly, "t' wind whaps t' door to." SU. G. *wæ-pa*, to wrap.

Wharle, A small wheel on a spindle. Sw. *hworla*, *rotare*.

Whatsomivoe, However.

Whauve, } To cover over.

Whelm, }

Whean, A woman of mean character, "thou mucky whean."—ISL. *kwinna*, *mulier*.

Wheemly, Smoothly, quietly. TEUT. *quemen*. BAILEY.

Wheezed, Out of breath.

Whelk, A noise made by a heavy body falling.

Whelk, A quantity, "a whelk o' snaw."

Whelk, A blow.

Whelkin, Large, "a whelkin tyke."

Whemmeld, Covered or turned over. TEUT. *wemclen*.

Whenid, When I had.

Whent, Strange.

- Wherkin*, breathing with difficulty. GOTH. *quark*, the throat.
TODD. Querkened, suffocatus. AINSWORTH.
Wherried, Laughed violently.
To whether, At all events.
Whethers, In doubt.
Whew, To throw away.
Whew'd-off, Turned off abruptly.
Whewt, To whistle.
Whiat, Quiet, "Be whiat wi' the." be quiet.
Whick, Alive.
Whicken, } Mountain-ash, see *Royne-tree*.
Witch-hazle, }
Whicks, Couch grass. 2. Thorns.
Whiff, A transient view. SC. *waff*.
Whiffle-whaffle, A person of unsteady character. BELG. *weyfelen*.
Whigg, Whey.
Whil, Till, "stop while I come."
Whimmy, Full of whims or eccentricities. ISL. *whima. TODD.*
Whinge, To whine. SU. G. *whenga, plorare*.
Whinnerned'd, Thin nosed. WELSH, *wyned, a visage*.
Whinns, Furze, gorse.
Whipper-snapper, A busy insignificant person. A. S. *swippre*, crafty.
Whirr, To fly away with noise, as partridges, &c.
Whirlbaan, Cap of the knee.
Whishins, Cushions.
Whisht, Hush! SW. *hwisk-a*, to whisper.
Whisson-Sunday, Whit-Sunday.
Whistle, "To wet one's whistle," is to drink.
White, To blame. SC. *wite*. ISL. *vijte, nora*.
White, To requite.
White, To cut, from *thwite*. A. S. *thwitan*, hence *thwaite*, ground cut or cleared from wood.
Whither, Violence, passion.
Whittle, A large knife, commonly called a butcher's whittle.
Whummle, A wimble. BELG. *wemelen*.
Why, A heifer. SC. *qucy*.
Wia-wia, Very well.
Widdy, } Twigs of willows or hazles dried partially in the fire,
Withy, } and then twisted into wreaths for many agricultural purposes.
Wi' With.
Wig, A sort of cake or bun. TEUT. *weghe, panis triticeus*.
Wikes, Corners of the mouth. SU. G. *wik, angulus*.
Wild-mare-hinch or hitch, String-halt.
Wilky-nilly, } Willing or unwilling. NOLANS *volens. A. S.*
Will-he nill-he, } *nillan*, to be unwilling, from *na non et willan velle. COOPER.*
Will, Is frequently used for *is*, i.e. "how far is it to Gerston? It will be five miles."
Willot; } Will not.
Winnot, }
Wilto shatto, NOLANS *volens*.

Winded, Dry.

2. Hay light in the stack.

Winder, To winnow. ISL. *vindur*, *ventus*. Is not this Islandic word the origin of our term window? Before the general introduction of glass into this country, it is very probable, that the openings of habitations for air and light were closed, as SKINNER supposes, by *wind-doors* or shutters. The pronunciation of the Cockneys of the present day confirms the supposition, that a window is derived from the ISL. *vindur*, for the simultaneous admission of wind and light.

Windlestreea, Stalk of grass. A. S. *winde-streecowe*, a reed.

Wind-row, Rows of hay.

Wind-shacks, Cracks in wood, occasioned, it is supposed by the wind.

Wine-berries, Currants.

Wiseman, A wizard.

Within-oursells, In our possession, without purchase.

Wittin, } A. S. *witan*, knowledge or idea, a hint. ISL. *vit*,
Wittering, } "bout my wittin," without my knowledge.

Wizzen'd, Parched, withered. A. S. *weoznian*.

Wod, Would.

Wodto, Wouldst thou.

Woo, Wool.

Wooster, A lover.

Wor, Was.

Word, "My word," truly, "my word yee've gotten a bonny tit!"

Worded, Uttered, composed.

Wor-he, Was he.

Worsels, Wrestles, contends. BELG. *worstelen*.

Worsells, Ourselves.

Worsens, } Grows worse.
Warsens, }

Worset, Worsted.

Wow, To howl.

Wraat, } Wrote. COOPER.
Wrate, }

Wraiths, Shafts of a cart.

Wraug, Wrong. A. S. *wrange*.

Wriths, The haum or stalks of potatoes, &c.

Wuff, } The low bark of a dog.
Waff, }

Wumple, An auger, a wimble.

Wuns, Lives.

Wunnen, } A dwelling. BELG. *woonen*. A. S. *wunian*.
Wunning, }

Y

Ya, } One, "nivver at yan," is, never the same, indecisive.
Yan, }

Yaff, To bark. A. S. *yealp-an*, *exclamare*.

Yammer, To make a loud, disagreeable noise.

Yance, Once.

Yansell, One's self.

Yar,
Yarth, } Earth.

Yar-nuts, Pignuts. *Bunium scruvorum*. SC. *arnut*.

Yar, Sour. TEUT. *yeaher*.

Yark'd, To seize or rise hastily, to push. GOTH. *yercken*, to jerk. ISL. *hrckia*.

Yat,
Yalc, } Gate.
Yut, }

Yaud, A horse. A. S. *code*, went. SPENSER'S FAERY Q.
Lib. 1, C. 10.

"On either side disparted with his rod,
Till all his army dry-foot through them Yod."
Speaking of Moses vid. RAY.

Ycap'm, To hiccup, to belch.

Yces, You shall.

Yellow-yowring, Yellow-hammer.

Yether, A long twig, with which to bind hedges.

Yewlin, Christmas feasting. WELSH. *gwyl*, a festival. DAN.
jule, vid. Notes on Canto 6th of MARMION. ISL. *jol*—
SATURNALIA.

Yewl-clog, A large log of wood, generally laid on the fire on
Christmas-eve. DAN. *juledag*, *Natalis Christi*. SKINNER.

Yower, Udder. BELG. *uyer*. SC. *lure*.

Yower-joint, Joint near the thigh of the horse, opposite the hock
or hough.

Yower, Your.

Yow, Ewe. BELG. *oye* or *ouwe*.

Yowlin, Howling, barking. ISL. *yle*, *ululatus*.

Yunce, Onca.

Yusterncet, Last night.

